

**REPORT OF MAPPING AND SAMPLING OF THE REGIONAL
MAG HIGH PORTION OF THE COPPERCORP PROPERTY,
SAULT STE. MARIE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA.**

14 August, 2006



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Prepared for Nikos Explorations Ltd.
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1. Summary

This report on the Coppercorp Property describes a regional; mapping and sampling program carried out on a portion of the property known as the “regional magnetic high” during August and September 2004. It describes the geology and mineral potential of the regional Magnetic high, and presents the results of the exploration program.

The Coppercorp property is located approximately 85 kilometres north of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The Trans-Canada Highway (Highway 17) crosses the westernmost part of the property. Nikos Explorations Ltd. (Nikos) has a 100% interest in five claim blocks on the western side of the property, and has the right to earn a 100% interest in the remaining claims from a group of prospectors. Nikos Explorations Ltd. acquired the property from Amerigo Resources Ltd. in 2004.

The target of exploration on the property is iron oxide copper-gold mineralization of the Olympic Dam style. Previous work outlined copper mineralization with associated gold and silver hosted by altered, hematite-rich basalt of Proterozoic (Keeweenawan) Age.

The copper mineralization consists dominantly of chalcocite with minor malachite and chalcopyrite associated with pyrite and hematite. The dominant alteration type in the basalt is calcite-epidote, with lesser potassic feldspar and tremolite. Felsic volcanic and intrusive rocks are variably sericitized.

Historical work on the property included exploration for, and subsequent mining of, vein copper mineralization at the Coppercorp mine. Mining was discontinued in 1972 and little exploration has been performed on the mining lease since that time. More recent work undertaken by Cominco Ltd., on the northern portion of the property, included detailed geology, surface sampling, and magnetic, electromagnetic geophysical surveys.

Since acquiring the property from Amerigo, Nikos has carried out mapping, prospecting, rock sampling, and a first stage drill program.

2. Introduction and Terms of Reference

This report describes the results of a regional mapping and sampling program carried out on the Coppercorp property during August and September 2004. It was written to accompany a declaration of assessment filed in August 2006 with the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ontario, as required under the Ontario Mining Act. Sections three through nine of the report are updated from an earlier technical report on the Coppercorp Property entitled "Geology and Exploration of the Coppercorp Property, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Ontario" dated March 23, 2004 (Tortosa & Moss 2004).

Dr. Moss is currently President of Nikos. He has been involved in exploration on the property since September 2002 and has directly supervised all work on the property. Dr. Moss developed an exploration model for IOCG exploration in the Sault Ste. Marie area and has been active in the investigation of Proterozoic Fe-oxide Copper-Gold deposits for the past three years. Mr. Mark Smethurst is a consulting geologist, and carried out the work on the Coppercorp property under the supervision of Dr. Moss.

3. Disclaimer

Subsequent to the work reported here, a more detailed program of mapping, sampling and ground magnetics and gravity was carried out. The results of that program will be reported separately.

The use of the term 'ore reserve' in this report should be viewed strictly in its historical context and should not be correlated with the categories set out in sections 1.3 and 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

The historical pre-production estimated ore reserve figures for the Coppercorp Mine were obtained from Source Mineral Deposit Records (SMDR000852) of the Sault Ste. Marie District Geologist's Office, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines and a Coppercorp Mine report dated November 12, 1965. Although there are a few underground plans and drill holes showing mineralized intersections related to the mineralized zones, no known reports or records indicate official ore reserve calculations for the Coppercorp Mine. As such it is not possible to determine the reliability of the historical estimates or whether they are in accordance with the categories set out in sections 1.3 and 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101. In addition, no records have been

found which document any remaining reserves in the mine when it ceased operation in 1972.

For the purposes of this technical report, production figures for the Coppercorp Mine are based on data from Source Mineral Deposit Record 000852 (Sault Ste. Marie District Geologist's Office, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines).

4. Property Description and Location

The property is located in Ryan Township, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada (Figure 1). It consists of 37 unpatented, contiguous claims consisting of 312 claim units covering an area of approximately 50 square kilometres (Table 1, Figure 2). The original 23 claims were optioned by Amerigo Resources Ltd. in 2002 from a group of prospectors known as the Batchawana Group. Amerigo subsequently staked a further five claims on the western edge of the original claim block.



Figure 1: General Location Map of the Coppercorp Property

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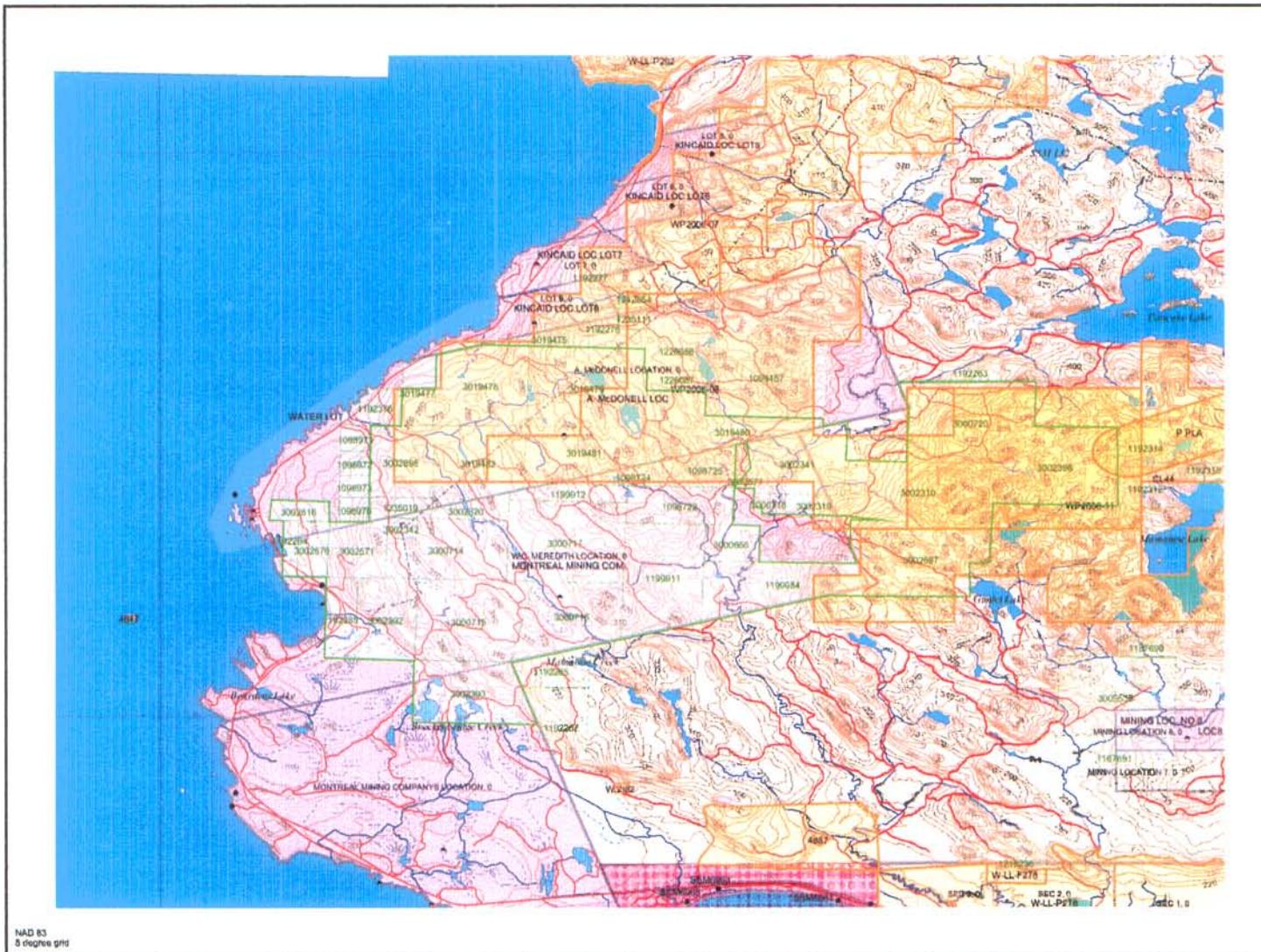


Figure 2. Claim map of the Coppercorp Property as at 14 August, 2006. The property boundary is shown by the green lines.

Table 1. Claims comprising the Coppercorp Property as at August 14, 2006

Claim Number	Number of units	Approximate Area (ha)	Due date	Expenditure Required
3000714	11	176	June 26, 2007	\$4,400
3000715	15	240	June 26, 2007	\$6,000
3000716	13	208	June 26, 2007	\$5,200
3000717	16	256	June 26, 2007	\$6,400
3002392	8	128	June 26, 2007	\$3,200
3002393	11	176	June 26, 2007	\$4,400
3000720	15	240	June 26, 2007	\$6,000
1199911	15	240	June 26, 2007	\$6,000
3000666	4	64	June 26, 2007	\$1,600
1199912	4	64	June 26, 2007	\$1,600
1199984	14	224	June 26, 2007	\$5,600
3002319	2	32	June 26, 2007	\$800
3002697	13	208	June 26, 2007	\$5,200
3000718	1	16	June 26, 2007	\$400
3002341	11	176	June 26, 2007	\$4,400
3002310	15	240	June 26, 2007	\$6,000
3002398	16	256	June 26, 2007	\$6,400
3002698	6	96	June 10, 2008	\$231
1235019	3	48	Feb 26, 2008	\$1,200
3002577	1	16	July 15, 2007	\$400
3002320	3	48	June 10, 2008	\$1,200
3002342	1	16	June 10, 2008	\$400
3002616*	2	32	December 5, 2008	\$800
3002570*	3	48	December 5, 2007	\$1,200
3002571*	6	96	December 5, 2007	\$2,400
1192284*	3	48	June 25, 2007	\$1,200
1192285*	8	128	June 25, 2007	\$3,200
3019477*	3	48	July 9, 2007	\$1,200
3019478*	15	240	July 9, 2007	\$6,000
3019479*	16	256	July 9, 2007	\$6,400
3019480*	9	144	July 9, 2007	\$3,600
3019481*	10	160	July 9, 2007	\$4,000
3019482*	14	224	July 9, 2007	\$5,600
3019475*	3	48	July 9, 2007	\$1,200
1098722*	8	128	August 5, 2008	\$3,200
1098724*	5	80	August 5, 2007	\$2,000
1098725*	4	64	August 5, 2007	\$1,600
Total	312	4,992		\$124,800

*Claims owned 100% by Nikos Explorations Ltd.

During 2004, Nikos acquired the property from Amerigo as part of a three property deal whereby Nikos issued Amerigo 5,000,000 common shares following final acceptance of the agreement by the TSX Venture Exchange. Nikos also issued Amerigo 5,000,000 additional common shares on June 30, 2005 since Nikos retained an interest in the three properties.

Subsequent to the agreement with Amerigo, Nikos renegotiated the Coppercorp option agreement with the Batchewana Group. Under the new option agreement, Nikos may earn a 100% interest in the property by:

- 1) Issuing 300,000 units of Nikos and making a cash payment of \$24,000 to the vendors on TSX Venture Exchange approval of the transaction. Each unit will be comprised of one Nikos share and one-half share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional Nikos share for a price of \$0.30 for a period of two years from the date of issuance (completed);
- 2) Issuing a further 200,000 common shares and paying a further \$24,000 cash on or before May 11, 2005 (completed);
- 3) issuing a further 200,000 common shares (completed) and paying a further \$24,000 cash on or before May 11, 2006 (18,000 cash payment remaining)
provided that, Nikos may at its option, issue shares of equivalent value in lieu of cash for all but the initial cash payment,
- 4) Spend \$300,000 on exploration over 3 years (completed), and
- 5) Provide the prospectors with a net smelter return royalty of 3% from any future production from the property. Nikos retains an option to buy back 1.5% of the royalty for \$1,500,000.00.

During 2004, Nikos staked an additional seven claims to the north of the original property to cover the northern extension of a coincident magnetic and gravity high. During 2005, following the lapsing of several competitor's claims within the main claim block, Nikos staked an additional three claims to cover a brecciated felsic intrusive.

Several mine hazards dating from mining activities carried out between 1954 and 1972 are present on the property (Figure 3 & 4). A site assessment of the mine hazards in and around the Coppercorp Mine was completed by staff of the Ministry of Northern

Development and Mines in June 1998 (Hamblin, 1998) and the report is available for viewing at the Sault Ste. Marie District Geologist's office.

During 2003, under Ontario's abandoned mines rehabilitation program, work at the Coppercorp mine site commenced. Surface buildings were taken down and removed and openings to surface were properly sealed and/or capped.

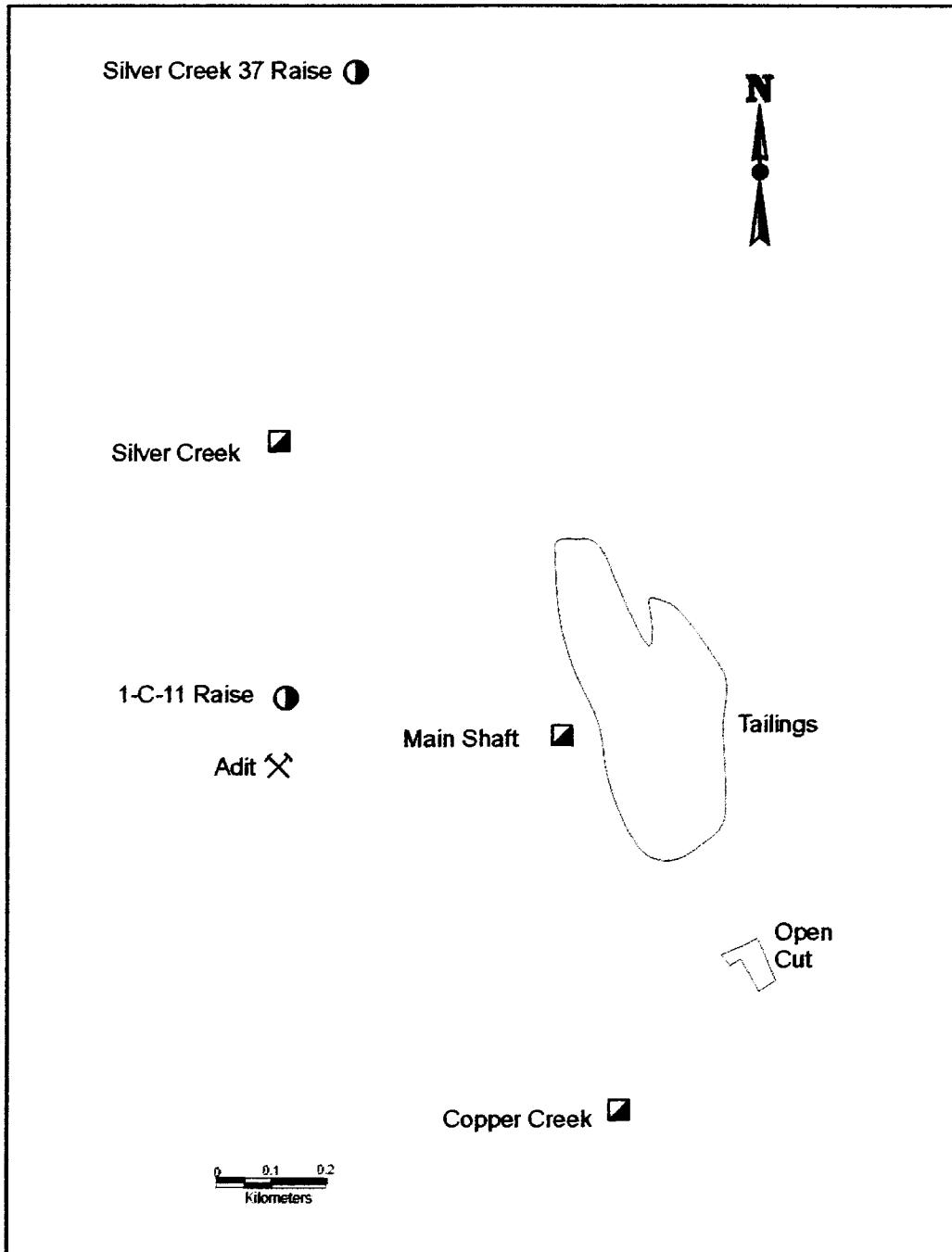


Figure 3. Old mine workings in the vicinity of the Coppercorp Minesite. Source: Hamblin, 1998, with additional data collected during field visits.

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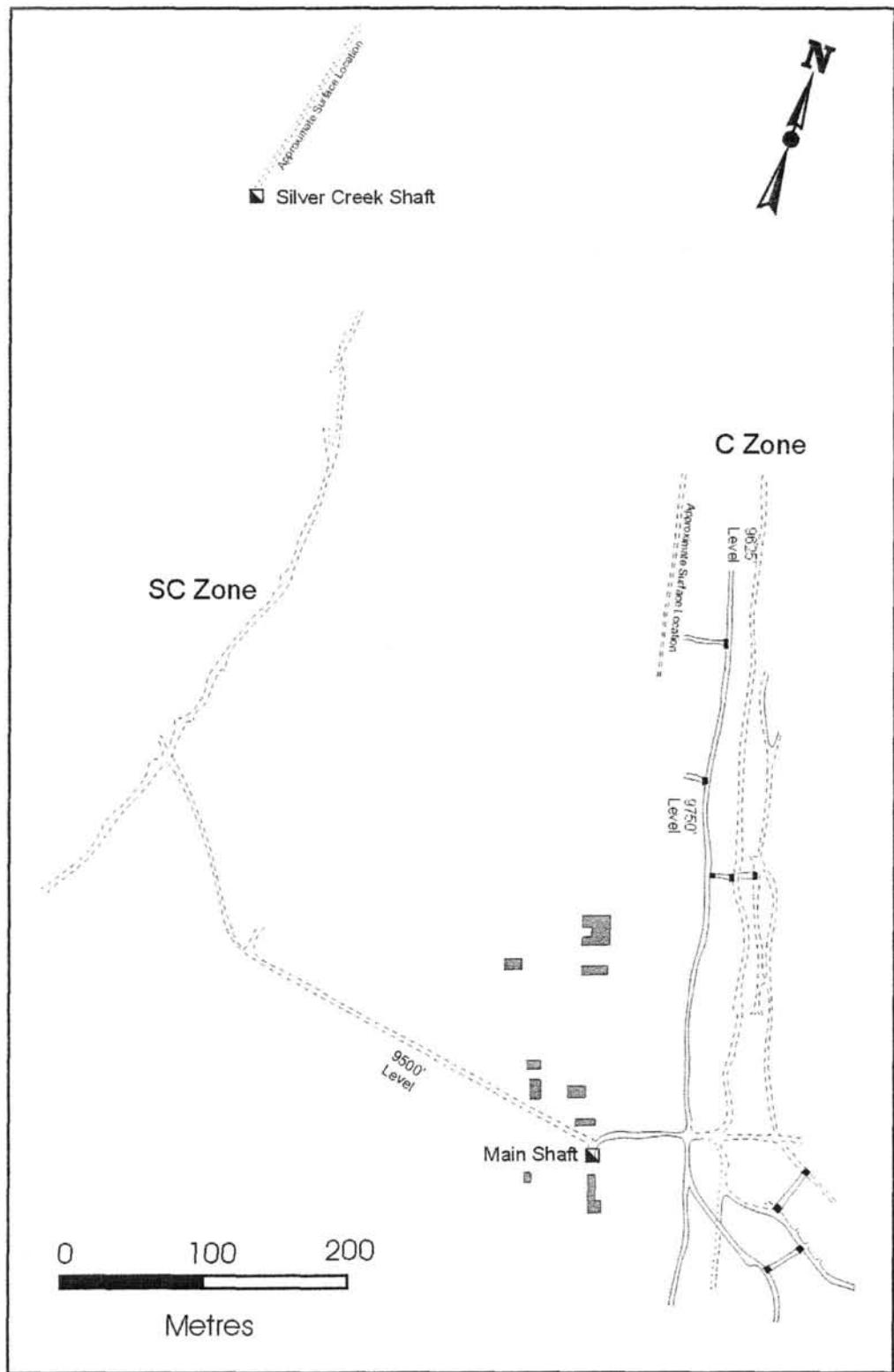


Figure 4. Location of Coppercorp underground development and surface buildings up until October, 1964. Source. Coppercorp Limited Surface Plan and Underground Composite, Unpublished Map, October 25, 1964.

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Under the Ontario Mining Act, holders of unpatented claims are not held responsible for hazards created by prior owners, provided that they do not materially disturb the existing hazards. If the owner decides to take the unpatented claims to lease, which would normally only be done if mining was contemplated, then the owner assumes responsibility for all mine hazards, regardless of who created them. Of course, owners are always responsible for any hazards they themselves create, and a process of progressive rehabilitation for such hazards is encouraged.

The western extremities of the Coppercorp Property are within 500 to 1000 metres of the Lake Superior coastline. Any future advanced exploration or claim staking activities should be mindful that much of the Lake Superior coastline has been, and will likely continue to be, incorporated into Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) land use policy as part of the Great Lakes Heritage Coastline Signature Site (Ontario's Living Legacy, 1999). Any claims staked prior to an area being designated as a new Park or Conservation Reserve will remain in good standing as long as the work requirements are met. If a claim is not kept in good standing and reverts to the Crown, then the land within these designated areas falls under the OLL land use policy that restricts mining and forestry operations. There are no OLL sites on the Coppercorp property.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography.

The property is located in the Batchawana Bay area on the east shore of Lake Superior (Figure 5). Access to the property is by paved highway (Highway 17) approximately 80 kilometres north of Sault Ste. Marie, followed by a gravel road. A system of logging roads provides further access to different parts of the property.

The western portion of the Coppercorp Property is characterised by moderate to low relief. Drainage and topography are influenced by the northwest trending strike of the volcanic and sedimentary strata of the Mamainse Point Formation. The eastern part of the property has moderate to high relief and partly overlies the metavolcanic rocks of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt. Separating these physiographic areas is the Pancake River and river valley, which runs southerly through the central part of the property (Figure 5).

Elevation ranges from 700 - 1000 feet a.s.l. in the western portion and 700 to 1700 feet a.s.l. in the eastern section. Vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods and softwoods, and there are several logging companies active in the area.

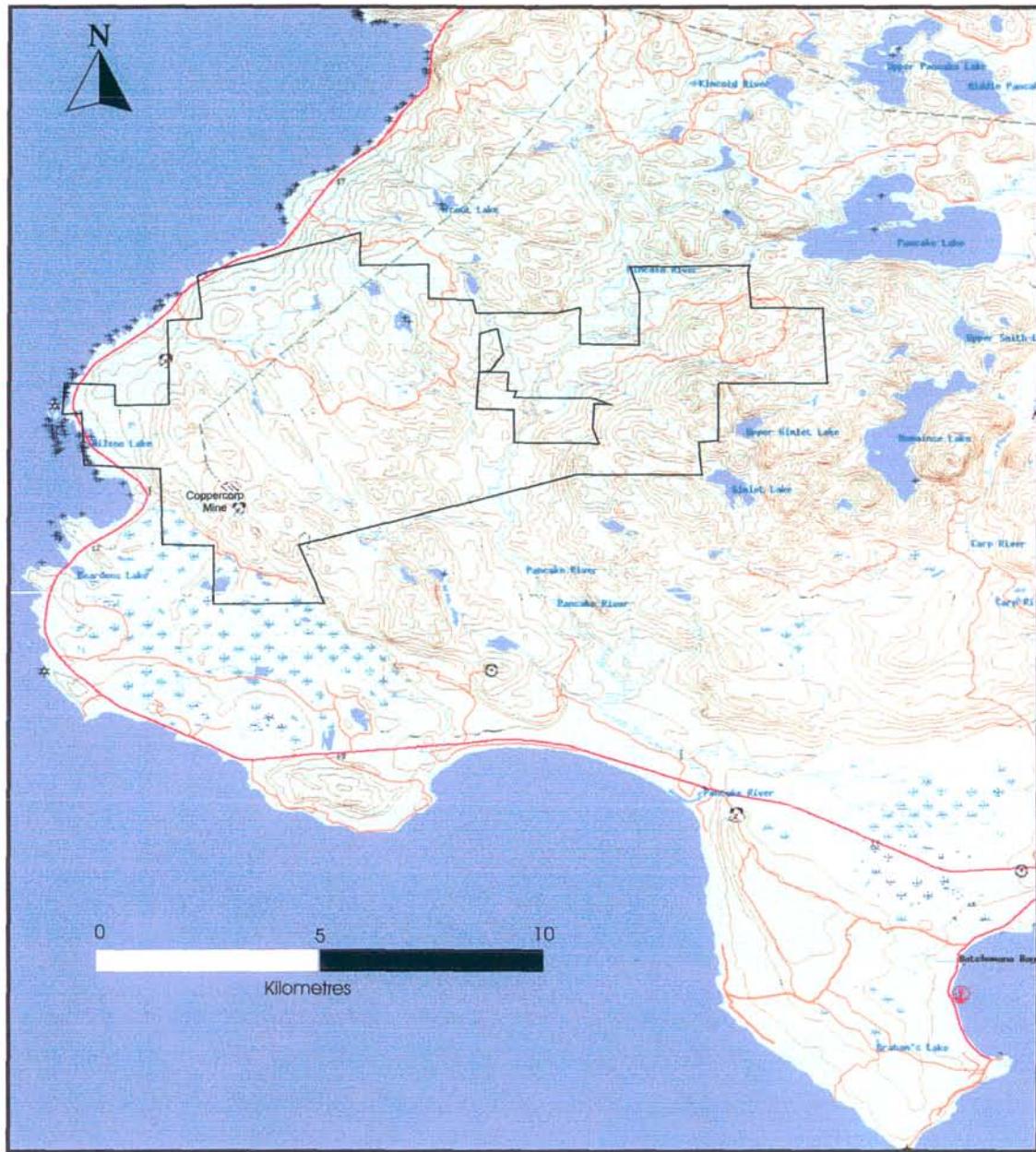


Figure 5: Topographic Map of the Mamainse Point Area

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An industrial electric transmission corridor was constructed by Great Lakes Power Company to serve the Coppercorp Mine, and crosses the western part of the property. Water is available from Lake Superior and in limited quantities from small creeks and ponds throughout the property.

6. History

The Coppercorp Property has a history of prospecting, mineral exploration and mining activity that dates back to the late 1800's. The history of ownership of the Montreal Mining Company Sand Bay Location is summarized in Table 2.

In 1948-49 old copper showings in the area were examined and drilled by Macassa Mines who later optioned the property to C.C. Houston and Associates. Subsequent drilling of 33,400 feet by the end of 1952 had outlined several mineralized zones in the Coppercorp Mine area, including the C Zone, D Zone, SB Zone and Silver Creek Zone (see Figure 9).

Table 2. History of Ownership of Montreal Mining Sand Bay Location

Years	Ownership
1856-1857	Montreal Mining Co.
1871	Ontario Mineral Lands Co.
1882-1884	Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Co.
1890	Canada Lands Purchase Synd.
1892	Nipigon Mining Co.
1906-1908	Calumet and Hecla Co.
1948	Macassa Mines Ltd.
1951	C.C. Huston and Associates
1955	Coppercorp Ltd.
1964	Part of Property leased by Vauze Mines Ltd. North Canadian Enterprises Ltd.
2002	Terry Nicholson & William Gibbs Optioned by Amerigo Resources Ltd.
2004	Nikos acquired option from Amerigo

Source: Ontario Division of Mines Source Mineral Deposit Record 000852.

A new company, Coppercorp Limited, was created and in 1954 proceeded to sink a shaft to 550 feet with levels at 250, 375, and 500 feet (Coppercorp Annual Report 1965). During the underground development, 14,000 feet of lateral development were completed and 60,000 tons of ore were stockpiled. Operations ceased in 1957 due to falling copper prices.

From 1962 to 1964 Vauze Mines Limited (controlled by Sheridan Geophysics Limited) completed additional drilling along with a surface exploration program which included geophysical surveys and geological and geochemical examinations.

A decision was made in 1965 to bring the Coppercorp deposit into production and the original shaft was de-watered and deepened to 629 feet. Underground development resumed at a production rate of 500 tons per day producing copper concentrate (approximately 50% copper) with a recovery in excess of 90%. Concentrates from the Coppercorp deposit contained copper, silver, and gold (example: 1087 short tons of concentrate contained 50.18% copper, 7.72 oz/ton silver, and .222 oz/ton gold; Heslop, 1970, pg. 63). Some of the available historical statistics on underground development, drilling, pre-production ore reserve estimates and production figures are provided in Tables 3, 4 and 5.

Table 3: Historical statistics on underground development and drilling at the Coppercorp Mine.

Exploration Activity	Type of Activity	Information Source
Underground Development	Drifting : 34,882 feet	SMDR 000852
	Crosscuts: 3,628 feet	SMDR 000852
Drilling	Surface: 16,000 feet	SMDR 000852
	Underground: 20,000 feet	SMDR 000852

Table 4: Historical Pre-Production Ore Reserve Estimates* at the Coppercorp Mine

Mineralized Zone	Ore Reserve Estimate	Information Source
C Zone and C Zone South**	400,000 tons @ 2.3% Cu	SMDR 000852; Coppercorp Report for 1965
Silver Creek South Zone	490,000 tons @ 1.9% Cu	SMDR 000852; Coppercorp Report for 1965
SB and Silver Creek North Zones	650,000 tons @ 2.1% Cu	SMDR 000852; Coppercorp Report for 1965
Total Ore Reserve Estimate for the Coppercorp Deposit	1,540,000 tons @ 2.1% Cu	SMDR 000852; Coppercorp Report for 1965; Northern Miner 1965

* Ore reserve estimates were given to the 500 foot level. See Note below on the use of 'ore reserve' terminology.

** C Zone South was also referred to as the C2 Zone.

Table 5: Coppercorp production (Source: SMDR 000852)

Year	Tons Hoisted	Tons Milled	Au (Oz)	Ag (Oz)	Cu (lbs)
1957*	60,000				
1965	14,882	38,919	386	30,069	832,928
1966	118,848	149,691	390	37,296	3,716,325
1967	146,601	146,441	-	35,500	3,557,000
1968	142,986	142,986	268	33,622	3,175,730
1969	161,488	161,488	249	55,761	4,769,452
1970	141,055	140,830	231	1,785	2,447,500
1971	155,811	156,111	440	33,570	3,109,758
1972**	83,519	84,892	?	?	2,173,235
Total***	965,190	1,021,358	1,964	237,603	23,782,028

* From 1955-1957 development ore was stockpiled by Coppercorp; not included in total.

** Copper grade was reported to be 1.28%.

*** From 1969 to 1972 the Coppercorp Mine had disputed accounting for ore production (Northern Miner Handbook, 1972-73, pg.97). For the purposes of this technical report a production figure of 1,021,358 tons milled at 1.16% Cu is used based on data from Source Mineral Deposit Record , Sault Ste. Marie District Geologist's Office, MND&M).

NOTE: The use of the term 'ore reserve' in this report should be viewed strictly in its historical context and should not be correlated with the categories set out in sections 1.3 and 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101 (See item 2).

6.1 Recent Exploration

6.1.1 Coppercorp Limited

Much of the Coppercorp Property was closed to staking up until June 1, 2002, and consequently only those parts of the property outside of the Montreal Mining Company Sand Bay Location have received the recent attention of prospectors and explorationists. Recent exploration activity has focused on the area of the Lutz vein and L zone, situated approximately 3 kilometres north-northwest of the Coppercorp Shaft (Figure 6). An adit was driven into the Lutz vein, but historical records are unavailable. Both mineralized zones are located on the northwestern strike extension of the Coppercorp Mine workings.

In the mid-1960's, Coppercorp Limited completed induced potential, magnetic, electromagnetic and geochemical surveys in this area as part of a surface exploration program on their property holdings. The magnetometer surveys were considered useful in delineating geological contacts and geologic structure. The electromagnetic survey

identified several intermediate to poor conductors which appeared to coincide with superficial clay deposits (altered felsite). The geochemical survey was useful in identifying strong copper anomalies. The IP survey was useful in outlining known copper occurrences and identifying similar anomalies not previously explored.

Results from the surface exploration program (Burns, 1965; Disler, 1967) identified several geochemical and geophysical anomalies in the Lutz vein and L zone area and elsewhere on the Coppercorp property to the south for follow-up drill testing.

6.1.2 J. F. Paquette

More recently, in 1991-92, the property containing the Lutz vein and L zone was explored by J.F. Paquette who completed a self-potential survey along with prospecting, and sampling (Rupert, 1991 and 1993). Results from the self-potential survey identified a number of anomalies. However it was concluded that there was no clear correspondence between known zones of mineralization and the SP anomalies (Rupert, 1993). Assays for gold taken from the mineralized areas of the Lutz vein and L zone returned values ranging from 1 to 7.19 gm/tonne from 8 of the samples. Although gold values occur with copper, there is no apparent correlation between copper and gold concentration (Rupert, 1991).

6.1.3 Cominco Limited

In 1993, Cominco Limited optioned the property containing the Lutz vein and L zone and completed geological mapping, surficial geochemistry, electromagnetic (UTEM) and magnetic surveys (Lum, 1994; Smith, 1995).

The magnetic survey identified several magnetic highs that were interpreted as geological units offset by cross-cutting faults. The UTEM survey, designed to identify deep-seated conductors, showed no significant anomalies. Several narrow zones of low resistivity are associated with magnetic lows and with some known copper showings (Lum, 1994).

Geochemical surveys using soil and humus samples identified copper anomalies over the L zone, but not the Lutz vein. A broad area of above average copper and gold

values was identified north and south of an exposed felsic porphyry intrusion which is situated approximately 300 metres west of the mineral occurrences (Smith, 1995).

Chip samples taken by Cominco across a mineralized section of the Lutz vein adit contained up to 6000 ppb gold and 28,000 ppm copper from a chalcocite-bearing, quartz-carbonate breccia. Chip samples taken across a mineralized section of the L zone contained up to 19,500 ppb gold and 50,500 ppm copper in a chalcocite-chalcopyrite vein (Smith, 1995, Assessment File Records, Ryan Township, Sault Ste. Marie District Geologist's Office).

6.1.4 Amerigo Resources Ltd.

Fugro Airborne Surveys (Fugro) completed an airborne magnetic survey covering the Coppercorp property in February 2003. The results of the aeromagnetic survey indicate that the area of the property underlain by Keewenawan-aged rocks is characterized by moderate to high magnetic intensity (Figure 8). Several magnetic highs greater than 59,800 nanoTesla occur on the property. A large (three by three kilometre) magnetic anomaly (referred to as the “regional mag high”) encompasses these smaller highs (Figure 8). Areas underlain by conglomerate are typically characterised by lower magnetic intensity than are those areas underlain by volcanic or intrusive rocks. The unconformity between the Keweenawan rocks and the Archean rocks to the west is characterized by a steep magnetic gradient, with the Archean rocks generally having a much lower magnetic intensity.

A north-northeast trending magnetic lineament passes through the area of the old Coppercorp mine. This “mine trend” lineament approximately encompasses known mineralized occurrences to the north of the mine workings. The lineament appears to be offset by northeast and northwest trending faults at several locations. A sub-parallel, lower intensity magnetic lineament (“western magnetic lineament”) occurs approximately one kilometre to the west of the “mine trend” lineament (figure 8). Several magnetic highs that occur in the Archean rocks in the eastern portion of the property are of interest, since copper-rich breccia pipe/porphyry occurrences, believed to be Proterozoic in age, occur to the east of the Coppercorp property (see Table 6).

Reconnaissance scale mapping and sampling was carried out by Amerigo in four areas (RMH, Ubetuwanit, Coppercorp West and Pancake River road) during 2002 and 2003. In addition, three areas, the Lutz Vein, L Vein and Coppercorp East, were visited and prospected. Detailed, 1:2,000 scale, geological mapping was undertaken following 16 kilometres of line cutting, on the Silver Creek South grid.

The Regional Mag High area is underlain by variably altered mafic volcanic rocks, conglomerate and flow-banded felsic volcanic rocks. Porphyritic felsic rocks, that form part of the Eastern Felsic Unit, intrude these lithologies. Contacts typically trend northwest-southeast, and measured foliations and layering dip moderately to the northeast. Alteration is dominated by epidote, which occurs as veins and clots, but can be locally pervasive. Red earthy hematite is common in the mafic volcanics and occurs mainly as disseminated grains and more rarely as veins and veinlets. Minor specularite associated with malachite staining was noted in conglomerate close to the contact with overlying felsic volcanic rocks. In addition to epidote and hematite, porphyritic intrusive rocks exhibit potassic alteration in the form of sericite and K-feldspar.

Investigation of pits in the vicinity of the Ubetuwanit showing, located approximately 1.5 kilometres north of the Coppercorp mine site found that the pits occur in variably altered vesicular basalt that host quartz carbonate veins. Alteration consists dominantly of hematite and epidote, with lesser K-feldspar. Mineralization observed in outcrop includes malachite and specularite. Boulders found near these pits contained massive to semi-massive chalcopyrite and chalcocite. Although it is believed that the boulders come from the pits, this has not yet been demonstrated.

Variably altered mafic volcanic rocks with several intelayered conglomerate horizons and minor flow banded felsic volcanic rocks, with occasional quartz phenocrysts are the main rock types in the Western Coppercorp area. Calcite, epidote and chlorite are the typical alteration minerals in the mafic volcanic rocks. The conglomerate is relatively unaltered, except at one location adjacent to an outcrop of felsic volcanic where the conglomerate is intensely sericitized. Copper mineralization in the area is restricted to the mafic volcanic rocks and commonly occurs close to a contact, typically on the eastern (stratigraphic footwall) side. The mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, and malachite with rare bornite and may have associated quartz or quartz-carbonate veins.

Mafic volcanic rocks with intercalated conglomerate horizons underlie the area covered by the silver creek south grid. A thin single band of discontinuous felsic volcanic rock occurs near the western limit of the outcrop on the grid. The rock is flow-banded, with minor (< 1%) millimeter size quartz phenocrysts,

Hematite, calcite, and epidote are the dominant alteration minerals in the mafic volcanic rocks. Potassium feldspar is an important alteration mineral in places, and tremolite occurs in massive mafic volcanic rock close to the contact with overlying conglomerate on lines 20+00N and 21+00N. The intensity of the alteration is extremely variable, and it is difficult to map out distinct alteration zones. The most intense alteration occurs in the western part of the grid, stratigraphically above the conglomerate units.

Significant mineralization on the grid was found hosted by massive mafic volcanic rocks on line 13+00N. The mineralization consisted of chalcocite, chalcopyrite, malachite, bornite and specularite in two outcrops. Samples from each of these outcrops assayed 0.06% Cu and 1.14% Cu. A sample of malachite stained mafic volcanic rocks next to the creek between lines 17+00N and 18+00N assayed 4.65% Cu and 1.66 g/t Au. Traces of specular hematite occur in altered mafic rocks in some areas.

Samples with copper values greater than 1% occur along the “mine trend” and include samples from the Silver Creek South grid, Coppercorp West, the Coppercorp minesite, and the showings to the north. One sample from the Pancake River Road also contains more than 1% copper. Samples containing greater than 0.1% copper typically occur in the same areas, but also include a sample from the A1 showing in the eastern part of the property. Some of the copper-rich samples are also gold rich, including samples from the Lutz vein, Coppercorp west and Silver Creek South that contain more than 1 ppm (part per million) gold. Several samples along the “mine trend” have gold concentrations greater than 100 ppb (parts per billion) and are possibly anomalous. No gold values greater than 100ppb have been found east of the “mine trend”.

7. Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology

The area of interest is situated on the eastern edge of the Mid-Continental Rift (MCR) which underlies what is now Lake Superior and was active during the mid-Proterozoic, Keweenawan period (1100-1200 Ma). The Keweenawan rocks of the MCR are characterized by regionally extensive gravity and magnetic anomalies, and by large-scale crustal structures throughout the Lake Superior region.

The western three-quarters of the Coppercorp Property covers Keweenawan-age (1100-1200 Ma) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Mamainse Point Formation. This rock formation unconformably overlies Archean-age metavolcanic rocks of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt which cover the eastern quarter of the property (Figure 6).

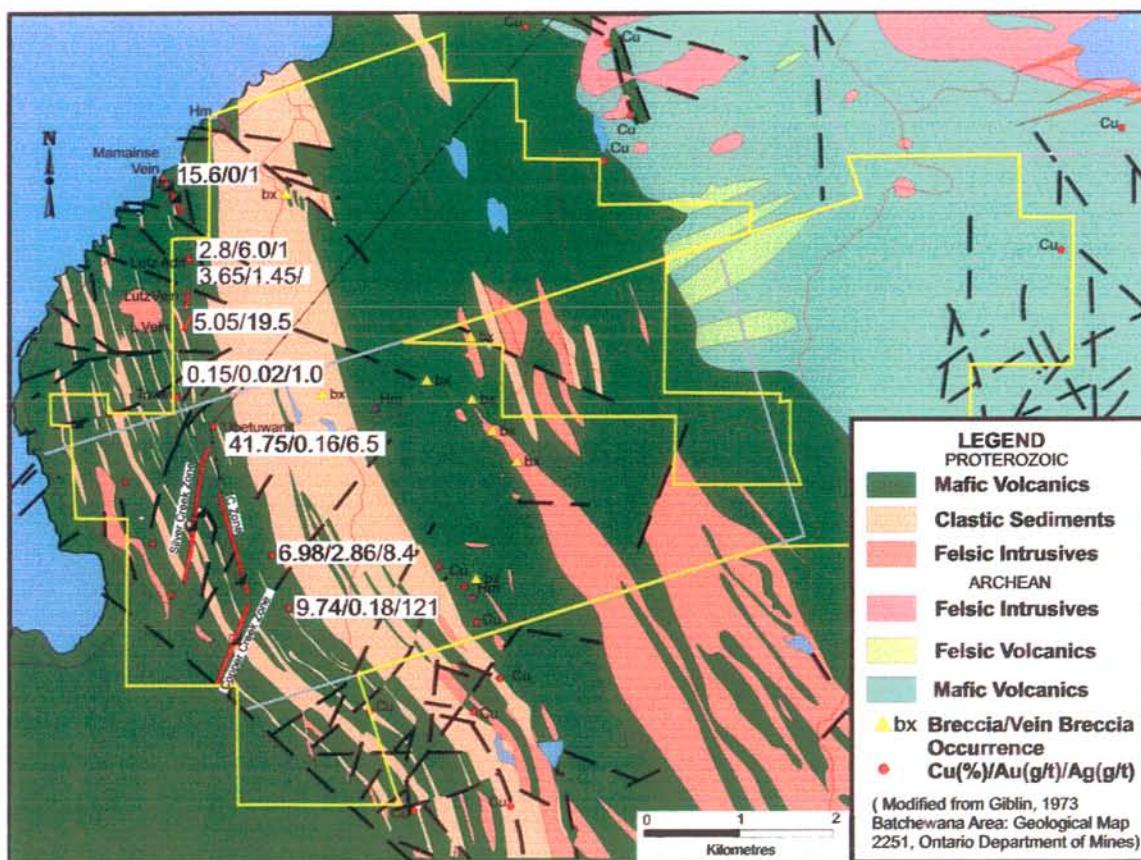


Figure 6. Regional geology of the Batchawana - Mamainse area, showing outline of the Coppercorp Property and significant occurrences.(after Giblin, 1973; Richards, 1995).

7.2 Detailed Geology

7.2.1 Archean Rocks

The rocks of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt on the property consist of mafic to intermediate metavolcanics containing minor felsic metavolcanic units. The Pancake Lake Iron Formation which trends roughly east-west occurs just east of the north-easternmost end of the property and consists of Algoma-type iron formation. The Archean rocks have been deformed and metamorphosed up to amphibolite rank resulting in northeast trending isoclinal folds and a penetrative fabric with steep dips (Figure 6).

The rocks have been intruded by felsic dikes, felsic porphyry, and felsic breccias considered to be Keweenwan in age and related to the Keweenawan felsic volcanic and intrusive rocks occurring more extensively within the Mamainse Point Formation to the west. A Keweenawan-age felsic intrusion, the Joran Porphyry, intrudes the mafic metavolcanics about 1 kilometre east of the eastern edge of the property. The Joran Porphyry is notable for having several Cu-Mo prospects associated with it.

7.2.2 Keweenawan Rocks

The Mamainse Point Formation consists of a 6 kilometre thick sequence of sub-aerial flood basalts intercalated with conglomerates and felsic volcanic and sub-volcanic units (Figure 7). The sequence generally trends to the northwest with a homoclinal dip of 30-40° southwest.

To the north, the Mamainse Point Formation is unconformably overlain by the Mica Bay Formation, considered to be the equivalent of the Freda Formation on the south side of Lake Superior. (Hamblin, 1961; Annells, 1973, Giblin, 1969). To the south, the Mamainse Point Formation is in fault contact with red sandstone of the Jacobsville Formation. Both the Jacobsville Formation and the Mica Bay Formation (Freda Formation) are considered to be late Keweenawan in age based on paleomagnetic age estimates (Halls and Pesonen, 1982).

Basalt volcanic flows generally range from 1.5 to 30 metres in thickness, with upper vesicular zones and topped by ropy pahoehoe or scoriaceous flow tops, depending on the rock composition (Annells, 1973). In some cases, clastic material occurs as dike-

like structures in joints and fissures in the basalt, which are thought to indicate the occurrence of minor earth movements contemporaneous with the accumulation of the lava pile. The clastic sediment in these structures is often highly altered, suggesting that the fissures acted as channelways for hydrothermal fluids (Richards, 1985).

The clastic sediments within the Mamainse Point Formation consist primarily of poorly sorted, clast-supported polymictic conglomerate containing minor lenses and sheets of cross-bedded, coarse sandstone. Conglomerate clasts are rounded, ranging from pebbles to boulders in size, and are derived predominantly from mafic volcanic (Keweenawan) and granitic (Archean) source areas.

The polymictic conglomerate has been interpreted as forming within an alluvial fan depositional environment in a rifted crustal setting. The conglomerate most likely originated as fault scarp deposits resulting from normal faulting occurring at the edge of the rift. Syn- to slightly post-tectonic sediment transport occurred from the craton towards the down-dropped blocks within the rift (Smith, 1995).

Hypabyssal felsic rocks occur throughout the stratigraphic succession and have been identified as being predominantly intrusive and sub-volcanic in nature. The three main rock types found are: quartz porphyry, felsite, and flow-banded rhyolite (Giblin, 1969c; Annells, 1973). Although many of the felsic rocks have intrusive contact relationships with the mafic volcanics and conglomerates, the presence of agglomerates and felsic tuffs in the sequence indicate that felsic intrusive activity extended to surface and was contemporaneous with the eruption of basaltic lavas (Annells, 1973; Giblin 1969b; Richards, 1985).

In the upper part of the volcanic pile, near the Lake Superior shore, flow-banded felsic units are strongly hematized to the extent that they can be easily confused with the

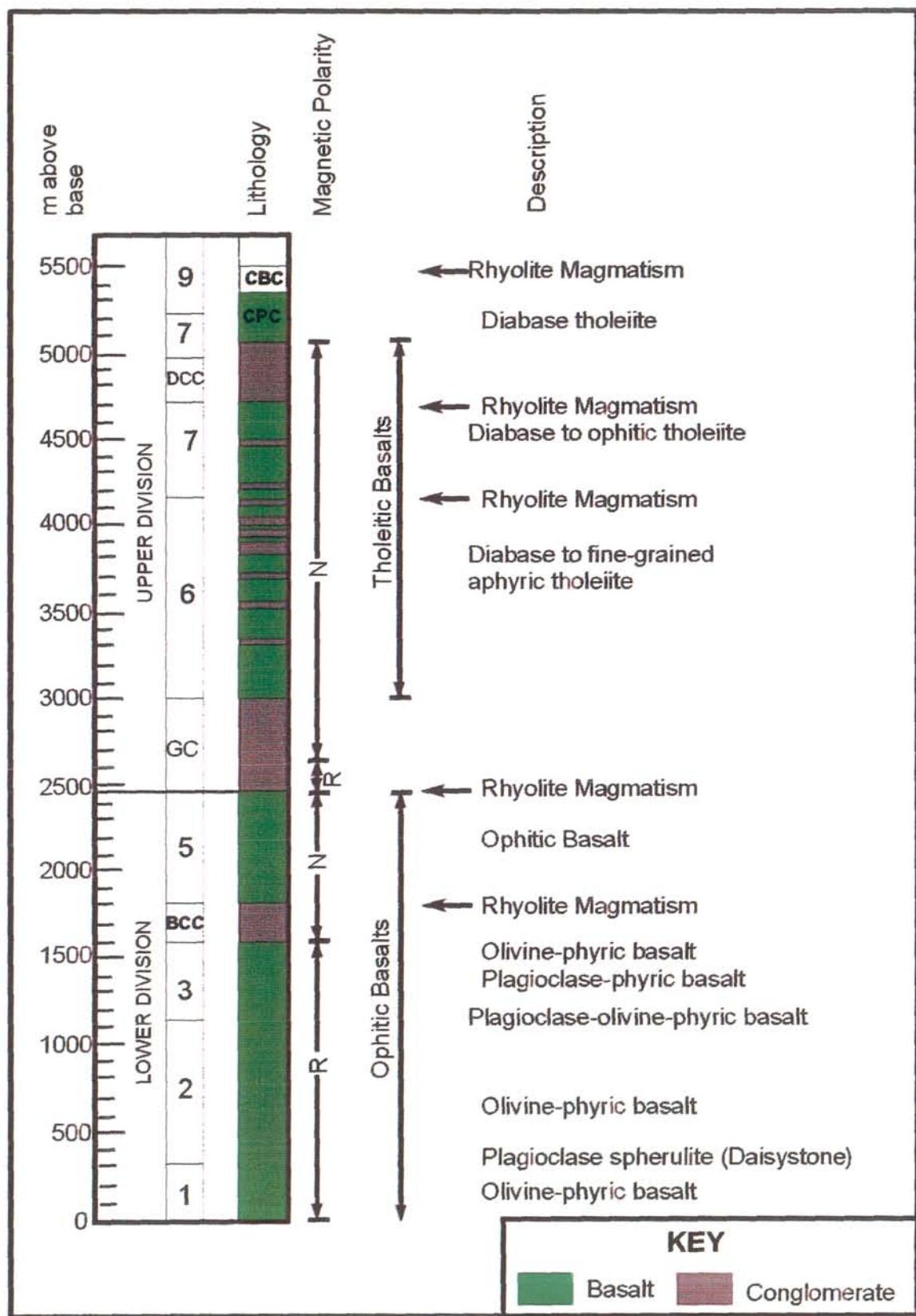


Figure 7: Stratigraphic Section of the Mamainse Point Formation (Smith, 1995)

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red Jacobsville sandstone in the area. The hematite alteration is irregularly overprinted by a white, bleaching alteration (kaolinitization). In some felsic units, the extent of this alteration is such that several areas were investigated for their kaolin potential in the 1960's.

7.2.3 Geologic Structure

The Mamainse Point Formation is transected by three major faults that offset or truncate the stratigraphy: the Mamainse Point Fault, the Mamainse Lake Fault, and the Hibbard Bay Fault (Figure 6).

The Mamainse Point Fault trends east-northeast and juxtaposes rocks of the Mamainse Point Formation with the red sandstones of the Jacobsville Formation. The Mamainse Lake Fault trends northeast and displays a variable, left-hand strike displacement of the volcanic and sedimentary units. The fault appears to converge with the Mamainse Point Fault under Pancake Bay. The Hibbard Bay Fault is a northwest trending fault that truncates the stratigraphy at an acute angle. The fault is oriented sub-parallel to the rift axis under what is now Lake Superior.

Many of the north-east trending crustal-scale faults along the Lake Superior shore have been interpreted as having late reverse movement based on geophysical analysis (gravity, magnetic, and paleomagnetic data). Manson and Halls (1993) attribute the reverse movement to the compressional effects of deformation from the southeast related to the Grenville orogenesis in late Keweenawan time.

In addition to the large crustal scale structures in the area, stratigraphic units of the Mamainse Point Formation have been offset by a series of radially distributed faults with a focal point located in the central part of the Coppercorp Property. The radial distribution of faults coincides with a regional convex upwarping of the Mamainse strata towards the west. The focal area is dominated by an area of high magnetic intensity, and many of the faults radiate westward from a large body of felsite about 4 kilometres east of the Coppercorp Mine. These same radially distributed faults form some of the mineralized zones in the Coppercorp Mine.

This regional warping of the Mamainse Point Formation with possible concurrent radial faulting appears to be a late stage feature that may be significant to the mineralization process in the Coppercorp area and elsewhere on the property.

7.3 Geophysical Setting

Regional airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were flown over the Batchewana area at 200 metre line spacing by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS, 1992). A detailed (100m line spacing) aeromagnetic survey was flown by Fugro Airborne Services in 2003 for Amerigo Resources. In the Mamainse Point area there is a dramatic increase in the regional magnetic intensity of the rocks for the Mamainse Point Formation, primarily due to the mafic volcanic lavas in the sequence (Figure 8). The volcanic stratigraphy is partly outlined by the aeromagnetic survey due to the higher magnetic susceptibility of some of the volcanic flows. Segmentation of the magnetic horizons can be correlated with lateral displacement along faults. In the western part of the property, a magnetic high forms a northwest-southeast trending lineament (the “mine Trend” lineament) that extends for over 5 km sub-parallel to the regional stratigraphy.

An area of high magnetic intensity (“Regional Mag High”) occurs in the north-central part of the Coppercorp Property (Figure 8). The magnetic anomaly has a broad east-west trend and is segmented by regional faults. Mapped geological units in this area follow a northwest trend and do not coincide with the orientation of the magnetic feature.

An east-west trending linear magnetic high occurs at the northeast end of the property and can be attributed to the Pancake Lake Iron Formation. There are a number of circular to elliptical magnetic features in areas near the property that may represent breccia pipe or porphyry type intrusions such as the Jogren Porphyry approximately 1km to the east of the Coppercorp Property.

Airborne electromagnetic anomalies have low conductance, are irregularly distributed and appear to reflect areas of conductive overburden (Pancake River valley).

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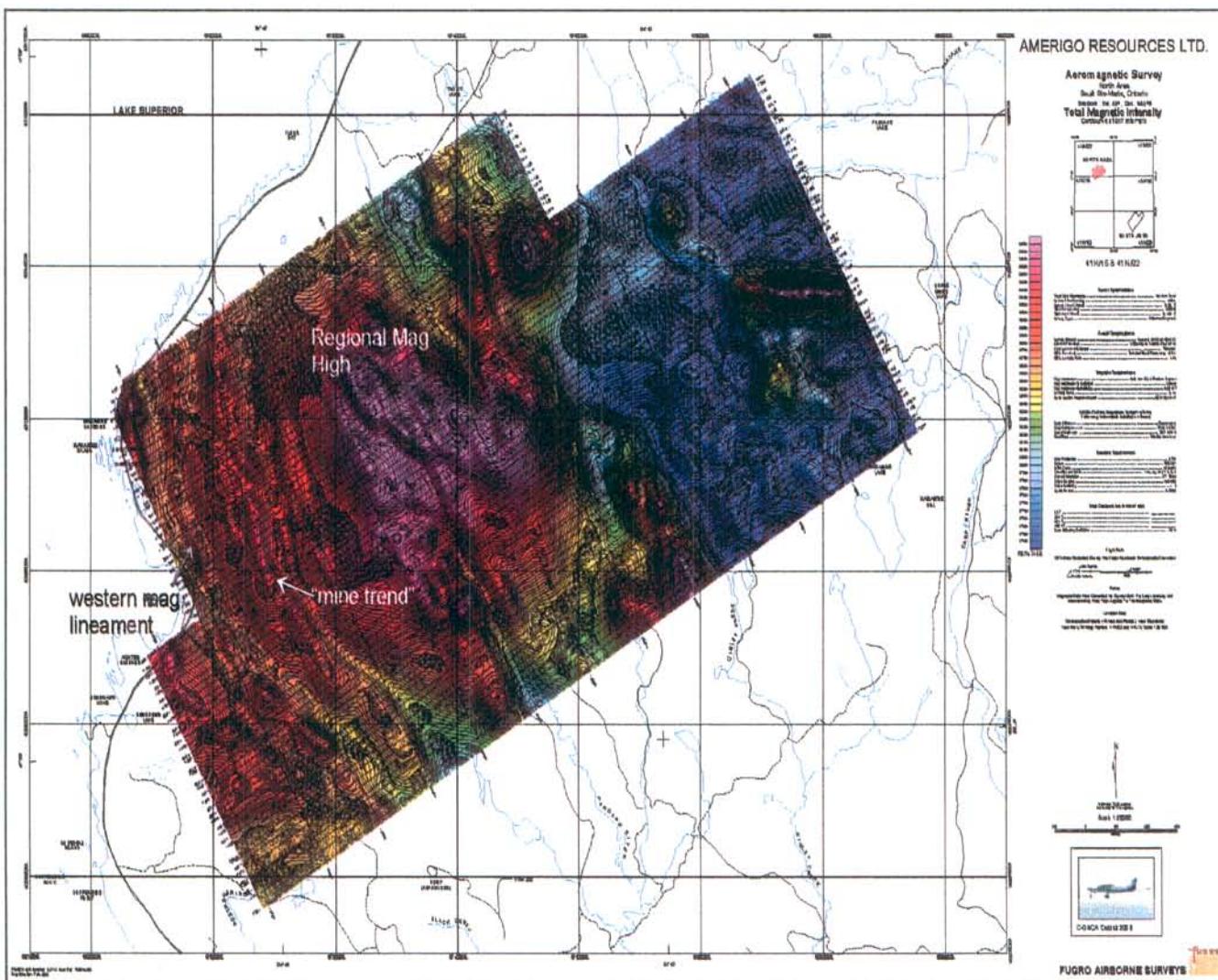


Figure 8. Total Magnetic Field Aeromagnetic Map of the Mamainse Point area.

8. Deposit Type

8.1 Introduction

An iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) deposit of the Olympic Dam-type is the target of exploration on the Coppercorp Property. The tectonic setting, the geology of the region and the presence of several copper deposits with significant associated iron oxide suggest that this area has potential for Olympic Dam-type deposits.

Iron oxide copper-gold deposits are attractive exploration targets due to their common large size and multi-metal nature. Exploration for these deposit types, especially among junior explorers, has suffered from the lack of rigorously defined models, both empirical and genetic, and well documented case histories. Several recent publications (Vancouver Mining Exploration Group, 2000; Porter, 2000; 2002) have however provided a broad framework of models and case histories that may be used in targeting areas for IOCG potential, and for designing follow-up exploration programs. However, as pointed out by Pollard (2000), IOCG deposits are part of a broad spectrum of copper-gold deposits that include both porphyry and skarn-type deposits and rigid application of deposit specific characteristics to exploration should be avoided.

8.2 Characteristics of IOCG deposits

While IOCG deposits range in age from the Archean to the Neogene, many of the deposits, including most Australian examples such as Olympic Dam and Ernest Henry, are Proterozoic in age. There are many inferred tectonic settings for the deposits, with an anorogenic or rift-related setting being most widely postulated (Barton and Johnson, 1996). However, it appears that regardless of the specific setting, an extensional environment is of fundamental importance (Gandhi and Bell, 1995). A strong structural control is noted in most deposits, with mineralization emplaced along major regional faults or fracture systems, at intersections of faults or in axes of major fold systems (Oreskes & Hitzman, 1993).

Typically IOCG deposits show spatial and temporal links with igneous rocks, including alkalic granitoids and volcanic rocks, calc-alkalic mafic, intermediate and felsic suites, continental flood basalts and rift-related basalts (Barton & Johnson, 1996). Many deposits are directly associated with the emplacement of high level felsic plutons (Ghandi & Bell, 1995; Wall, 2000), typically occurring in the roof zones of the pluton (Ethridge & Bartsch, 2000).

Mineralization is commonly hosted by hydrothermal intrusive breccias or diatreme breccias (Reeve et al., 1990; Pollard, 2000).

IOCG mineralization consists of Ti-poor iron oxide, with lesser phosphates, Cu- and Cu-Fe sulphides, and variable Au, U, Ag and Co (Barton & Johnson, 1996). To some degree it is the low Ti nature of the iron oxide that ties otherwise disparate mineral deposits of the IOCG class together. The most common iron oxides are hematite and magnetite. Magnetite is typically early and occurs in the deeper or more proximal parts of the hydrothermal system, whereas hematite is later, more distal and may overprint the earlier magnetite (Barton & Johnson, 1996; Oreskes & Hitzman, 1993). The magnetite may be accompanied by apatite (e.g. Kiruna) and Cu-Fe-Sulfides (e.g. Ernest Henry, Candelaria) and widespread sodic alteration. Gold and Cu-Fe sulphides are associated with hematite-stage mineralization at Olympic Dam (Reeves et al., 1990; Barton & Johnson, 1996).

A broad range of elements may be associated with the mineralization. Apart from the Fe, Cu and in some cases Au and Ag, comprising the mineralization, deposits may be anomalous in Ba, P, F, Cl, Mn, B, K, REE, U and Na and have elevated Co, Ni, Te, As, Mo and Nb abundances, whereas Ti and Cr tend to be depleted (Foose & Grauch, 1995).

Exploration for IOCG deposits relies heavily on gravity and magnetic surveys, with coincident gravity and magnetic anomalies being the preferred target (Gow et al., 1994). Detailed aeromagnetic surveys are recommended to map structure in the area of interest with likely dilational sites targeted for further follow up using alteration and geochemistry to site drillholes (Etheridge & Bartsch, 2000).

8.3 Application to the Coppercorp Property

The following features, considered to be key exploration criteria for IOCG deposits, are relevant to the Mamainse-Batchewana area:

1. A continental rift-related tectonic setting on the eastern margin of the Mid Continent Rift system.
2. The Keweenawan basalts represent a significant volume of potential copper source rocks. A thickness of 14,300 to 19,900 feet (4.3 to 6 kilometres) has been estimated for the flows (Giblin, 1974).

3. The presence of a massive magnetite vein grading 3.9% copper over 1.05 metres at Jogrann (Rupert, 1997) and fluorite associated with the Breton Breccia at Tribag (Blecha, 1974) and with Coppercorp ore (Rupert, 1997).
4. The presence of numerous faults some of which are splays off major crustal faults such as the Mamainse Point Fault to the south of the property.
5. The apparent high level emplacement of the felsic intrusives (Richards, 1985)
6. The presence of dilatational sites along active structures (Heslop, 1970).
7. The presence of a high temperature saline brine (350°C to 450°C), 15-20 eq. wt. % CaCl₂ believed to be magmatic in origin and a lower temperature fluid (<100°C to 350°C, 0 to 15 eq. wt. %) believed to be a mixture of magmatic and meteoric fluid (Richards, 1985).
8. The occurrence of widespread Cu mineralization in the area as both low tonnage medium grade deposits (e.g. Coppercorp) and high tonnage low grade deposits (e.g. East Breccia zone of Tribag mines).
9. The presence of a broad, regional aeromagnetic anomaly over the property (Figure 9) and the presence of several gravity anomalies (Mackie, 2003)
10. The production of limited amounts of gold and silver along with the copper at the Coppercorp Mine and the anomalous concentrations of gold and silver found in the outlying copper occurrences.

9. Mineralization

9.1 Introduction

Copper mineralization in the area occurs in two forms:

- Disseminated sub-economic native copper in amydules and veins
- Vein-hosted copper sulphide deposits

While it was the first of these that apparently brought the initial explorers to the area, only the second type of mineralization has been mined. The Coppercorp mine produced 1,021,358 tons grading 1.16% Cu plus approximately 237,603 ounces of silver and 1,964 ounces of gold from such veins between 1965 and 1972 (Source Mineral Deposit Record 000852).

Mineralized veins occur in fault-related breccia zones typically with a gradation from high grade sulphide veins to barren oxide cemented breccias. The wallrock to the veins are commonly

chloritized and sericitized and may contain epidote. The copper sulphides, dominantly chalcocite with lesser chalcopyrite and bornite, are usually accompanied by specular hematite.

Several other copper-dominant systems occur in the Mamainse Point - Batchawana area and are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6: Copper deposits in the Mamainse Point – Batchawana Area

Deposit	Deposit Type	Production Years	Production	Reserves	Source
Coppercorp	Copper-quartz vein	1965 to 1972	1.02 M tons @ 1.16% Cu	?	4
Mamainse	Copper-quartz vein	1882 to 1884	?	?	2
Tribag	Breccia Pipes	1967 to 1973	1.1 M tons @ 1.65 % Cu	?	1
<i>Breton Breccia</i>				40M tons @0.2% Cu above 300m	1
<i>East Breccia</i>				125M tons @0.13% Cu and 0.04% MoS ₂	3
<i>West Breccia</i>				0.1M tons @ 0.6 to 1.0% WO ₃	1
Jogran	porphyry	N/A		18M tonnes @ 0.19% Cu and 0.05% MoS ₂	1

Sources: 1 Rupert, 1997; 2 Moore, 1926; 3. EM&R, 1989; 4. SMDR 000852

9.2 Coppercorp Deposit

Mineralization at the Coppercorp Mine is structurally controlled, occurring within fault-related breccia zones and veins that transect the Keweenawan basalt flows and conglomerates. The width of the structural zones varies along strike from tight shears less than 1 metre to broad disrupted lenses up to 12 metres across (Richards, 1985). The veins and breccias consist of quartz and carbonate with subordinate laumontite and fluorite. The principal ore mineral is chalcocite with lesser amounts of bornite, chalcopyrite, and rarely, native copper. Massive chalcocite veins, 20-25 cm wide, were found at numerous localities within the deposit. Large vugs of varying size are lined with quartz, calcite, and sulphides and were commonly found throughout the deposit, suggesting a shallow 'open space filling' type of mineralizing process (Heslop, 1970).

The fault system at Coppercorp consists of two sets of structures (Figure 10). A north-northeast trending set dips 50-65° east and comprises the Copper Creek Zone, Silver Creek Zone, and the 'G', 'H', and 'F' Zones. A north-northwest trending set dips 50-70 east and consists of the C Zone, SB Zone, D Zone and B Zone. The north-northwest trending set represents the most

productive structures and strikes almost parallel, but with normal dips, to the volcanic and sedimentary strata. Where a north-northwest trending fault zone like the C Zone intersects the Great Conglomerate (at about 150 metre depth), the fracture zone narrows and there is a corresponding decrease in the sulphide mineral content. The narrower fracture system in the conglomerate was attributed to the lower competency of the rock compared to the mafic volcanics (Heslop, 1970).

Some of the mineralized structures such as the C Zone, SB Zone and further to the north-northwest along strike, the L zone, Lutz Vein and Mamainse Vein, display an apparent stratigraphic control. The mineralization occurs primarily within basalts of the upper section of the Mamainse Point Formation, 75-150 metres above the Great Conglomerate (Figure 7 & 8).

Heslop (1970) defined four major stages of fault development in the Coppercorp Deposit (Table 7, Figure 10). Based on the crosscutting relationships of these structures there is an apparent younging in the development of fault zones from south to north in the deposit. Mineralogical changes in the ore or other characteristics associated with this relative structural timing have not been documented.

Richards (1985) recognised four stages of mineralization: 1. pyrite-chalcopyrite 2. chalcopyrite-bornite 3. chalcocite-hematite 4. native copper, native silver, copper arsenides, malachite and hematite. The third stage was the most important source of copper, producing rich veins of chalcocite and replacing earlier sulphides.

Mineralized structures cut across and are cut by felsite dikes within the mine. In addition, diabase dikes follow major fault zones, are brecciated in places, and also cut felsic intrusives. Both the diabase and felsite intrusions are considered to have been emplaced contemporaneously with fault movement, brecciation and sulphide deposition (Heslop, 1970).

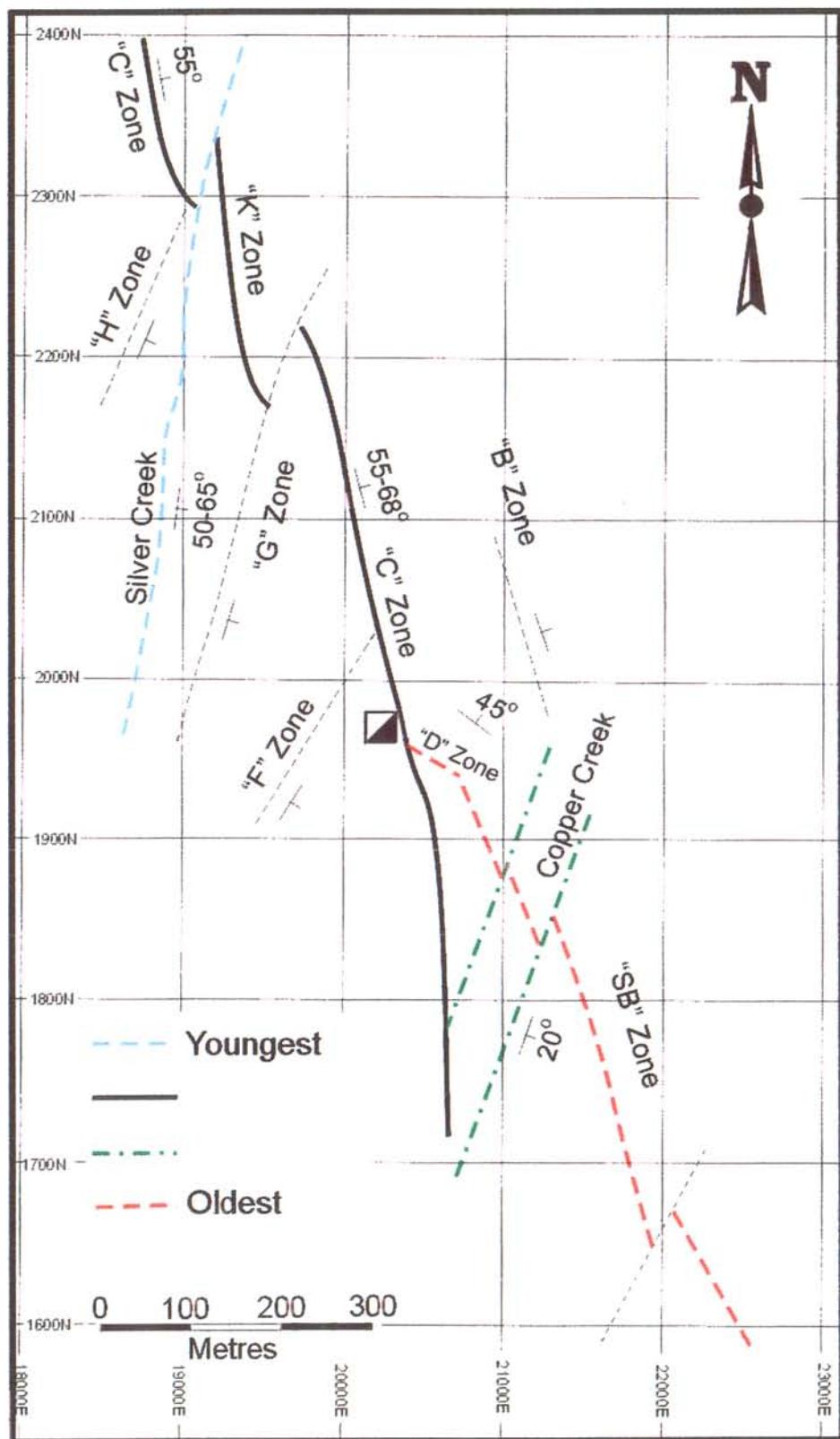


Figure 9: Mineralized structures in the Coppercorp deposit (after Heslop, 1970)

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Table 7: Relative age of fault zones based on cross-cutting relationships (Heslop, 1970)

Mineralized (Fault) Zone	Strike	Dip	Relative Age 1 - oldest, 4 - youngest
SB Zone	N18-25W	East	1
Copper Creek Zone	N20E	55-60 E	2
C Zone	N15W	55-68 E	3
Silver Creek Zone	N10E	50-65 E	4
D Zone	N60W	45 NE	4
B Zone	N15W	East	4*
F Zone	N30E	Southeast	4*
G Zone	N20E	East	4*
H Zone	N20E	East	4*

* age relationships uncertain

10. Exploration

10.1 Regional Mapping

10.1.1 Lithology

Nikos Explorations Ltd. carried out a regional mapping and sampling program covering a large part of the RMH on flagged lines oriented east-west at a spacing of approximately 400 metres (Figure). Outcrop in the area is generally poor, and is best developed along roadcuts, streams and northwest-southeast trending ridges.

The largest central portion of the area mapped is covered by Keewenawan mafic volcanic rocks that are variably altered. Conglomerate occurs to the east and west of the mafic volcanic rocks in the south. To the east of these rocks, felsic volcanic rocks are exposed close to the logging road (Map 1).

Mafic volcanic rocks are typically dark green to grey, fine grained and massive to amygdaloidal. Calcite is the most common amygdale, but chlorite and K feldspar may also occur. The mafic volcanic rocks are also variably magnetic, possibly reflecting the presence of magnetite in the fine grained groundmass.

Conglomerates to the west of the mafic volcanic rocks make up the easternmost extent of a thick sequence of conglomerate referred to as the Great Conglomerate. This unit marks the boundary between the lower and upper divisions of the Mamainse Point Formation (see Figure 7). The conglomerate is polymictic, and contains subangular to rounded clasts of granite, gneiss and mafic volcanic rock. Clast size is variable, ranging from fine pebbles 1 to 2 cm in diameter

up to boulders of several tens of cm in diameter, and a crude grading is discernable in places. Felsic rocks are exposed in the easternmost portion of the area mapped and comprise quartz phryic, locally brecciated felsic volcanic and intrusive rocks. Quartz phenocrysts range from 0.5 mm to 2mm in diameter. Brecciated rock contains cm-scale fragments of the host felsic rock that are subangular to sub-rounded.

10.1.2 Alteration

All rocks covered by the regional mapping program are altered to some degree. Epidotization is the most widespread alteration and affects both the mafic volcanic rocks and the conglomerate. It occurs most commonly as patches and blebs, but is locally pervasive in the matrix of the comnglomerate. Red earthy hematite is a common alteration mineral in all rock types and typically occurs as disseminated grains and blebs or as veins along fractures and associated with vein breccias. Calcite is common in the mafic volcanic rocks and occurs throughout the rock and as discrete mm-cm scale veins. Rare tremolite occurs in the mafic rocks in several outcrops. Alteration in the felsic volcanic/intrusive rocks on the eastern edge of the ampped region is dominated by hematite with lesser quartz and K feldspar.

10.1.3. Mineralization

Mineralization in the mapped area includes specular hematite, malachite and rare bornite and pyrrhotite. Specular hematite occurs as disseminated grains typically 2-5mm in size, as larger blebs and as veins and veinlets of various sizes. Massive specular hematite was observed in a vein close to the junction of the logging road and the trail in the centre of the mapped area. Malachite occurs as blebs and surface staining and as coating along fractures. Bornite and pyrrhotite was observed as disseminated grains 2 to 3 mm in diameter in mottled, ophitic mafic volcanic rock.

10.2 Rock Sampling

A total of 124 rock samples were taken over the area during the course of mapping and prospecting (Map 2). Samples were predominantly grab samples, although several channel samples were also taken. A description of the samples is given in Appendix 1.

All samples were submitted to Actlabs for multi-element analysis by neutron activation analysis and inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy (see section 12 below). The results of the multi-element analyses are given in Appendix 2, and a summary for selected elements is given in Table 8.

Table 8. Results of gold, copper and iron analyses for rock samples.

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Au (ppb)	Fe (%)	Cu (ppm)
14396	672094	5211161	7a	<2	7.22	13
14397	672340	5211390	6a	<2	7.33	7
14398	672503	5211200	6g	10	7.39	290.8
14399	672626	5211205	6b,a	50	6.09	3781
14400	672858	5210606	6a/b	<2	7.18	17
21001	673254	5210601	6a	8	7.95	391
21002	673489	5210615	6b	6	5.17	19
21003	673695	5210593	6d?	<2	4.23	260
21004	673621	5209964	6b/a?	<2	7.17	10
21005	673639	5209878	6a	5	5.54	209
21006	673643	5209813	6d?	<2	1.45	57
21007	673643	5209795	mafic breccia	3	1.51	51
21008	673643	5209795	vein breccia	<2	1.03	52
21009	673650	5209740	vein breccia	<2	2.65	142
21010	673334	5209804	6a/8b?	<2	0.96	9
21011	673333	5209784	6a/qv	9	4.73	4503
21012	673578	5209614	6b	<2	6.77	441.2
21013	673059	5209605	6a	11	5.05	66
21014	672919	5209794	6a/b	<2	7.49	13
21015	673669	5209672	6b	8	6.40	30
21016	674020	5209550	6d	<2	7.06	338
21017	674127	5209600	6c	10	7.99	1006
21018	674114	5209715	8c	<2	1.14	12
21019	674368	5209814	felsic volcanic?	<2	0.78	7
21020	673681	5209639	6a	<2	7.12	82
21021	673681	5209639	6a	4	7.81	419
21022	673681	5209639	6a	<2	6.27	355
21023	673325	5209150	6b	<2	8	1209
21024	671970	5208874	6a	<2	3	1210
21026	672625	5210840	6a	5	6.41	10
21027	673645	5210830	6a	<2	4.32	7
21028	673900	5210825	6a	<2	8.02	77
21029	673930	5211015	float, glacial			
21030	673540	5210970	6a	<2	5.88	10
21031	6722905	5210186	6a	4	7.81	448

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Au (ppb)	Fe (%)	Cu (ppm)
21032	673770	5209400	6a,7d	4	11	24
21033	673770	5209400	6a,7d	5	7.60	53
21034	673525	5209395	6a	<2	9.58	110
21035	673490	5208950	6a,7d	<2	5.90	7
21036	673325	5209140	6a/7d	<2	8.16	1312
21038	674490	5207245	6a	5	13.5	17
21039	674340	5209325	6a	3	6.70	21
21040	674525	5210240	6g	<2	5.94	4.9
21041	674040	5210235	6g	3	3.83	7
21042	673970	5210200	vein breccia	<2	4.30	14
21043	673625	5209900	6a	<2	6.18	13
21044	673670	5209700	6g	<2	4.97	30
21045	674050	5210900	6a	<2	6.23	5
21046	674320	5210825	8b	<2	1.56	8
21047	674270	5211050	8a/b	<2	1.28	4
21048	673700	5210760	6a	<2	5.73	231
21049	673525	5211260	6a	7	7.83	2.3
21050	673940	5211200	6a	4	5.68	57
21051	673225	5211430	6a	<2	5.40	86
21052	672975	5211400	6a,g	4	5.61	71
21053	672090	5211640	6a	3	5.29	225
21054	672260	5211660	6a	<2	4.84	6
21055	672720	5211620	6a	8	7.61	26
21056	673010	5211660	6a	3	5.32	61
21057	673100	5211765	6a	<2	5.38	9
21058	672600	5211800	6a	<2	5.00	12
21059	672460	5211820	8a	<2	0.48	64
21060	672460	5211820	6a	<2	1.91	6
21061	672460	5211820		<2	7.85	14
21062	672385	5211975	6a	<2	5.44	39
21063	672400	5211930	6a	<2	4.66	2.9
21064	672460	5211205	6a	<2	6.72	176
21065	672810	5212035	6a	6	4.48	56
21066	673120	5212077	6a	<2	2.82	3
21067	673120	5212170	6a	<2	2.59	11
21068	672330	5212180	6a	4	4.94	34
21069	672540	5212430	6a	<2	4.79	84
21070	673240	5212375	6a	<2	5.74	222
21071	673430	5212530	6a	<2	6.46	53
21072	673060	5212660	6a	<2	3.05	5
21073	672380	5212610	6a	<2	4.41	14
21074	672960	5212820	6a	<2	4.42	83
21075	672900	5212800	6a	<2	4.89	70
21076	672446	5211782		<2	1.67	92
21077	672451	5211945		<2	0.11	3
21078	672660	5212013		3	4.72	-1
21079	672754	5212148		<2	5.23	67
21080	672801	5212174		<2	5.57	218
21083	672465	5211891	Calcite vein	<2	4.58	39
21086	672832	5211564		<2	4.12	41

duplicates, Nikos introduces its own standards and blanks/duplicates into the sample stream at regular intervals (typically every twenty samples).

Standards, obtained from CANMET Mining and Mineral Sciences Laboratories in Ottawa, Ontario, were analyzed with the collected samples as a measure of the accuracy of the analyses. Two different standards were used, KC-1a, a zinc-lead-tin-copper-silver ore and CCU-1C copper concentrate. KC-1a consists of massive sphalerite-pyrite ore containing native silver and galena from the Kidd Creek Mine. CCU-1C is a copper flotation concentrate from ore from the Ruttan mine, Leaf Rapids, Manitoba. Both of these standards have certified values for copper and silver, while CCU-1C also has certified values for gold. Quality control samples are listed in Table 9.

Table 9. Standards used for Quality Control

Name	Recc.	Assay (AA)	Recc.	Assay (INAA)	Recc	Assay (INAA)
	Cu (%)		Au (ppb)		Ag (ppm)	
KC-1A *	0.629	0.624	NV	<2	1670	766
CCU-1C**	25.62	26.45	4940	2560	129	66

Abbreviations: Recc. Recommended Value, AA Atomic Absorbtion, INAA instrumental Neutron Activation analysis, NV no value

The results of the analysis of standards are mixed. Copper shows accuracy of within 13% and 3.2% for analysis by ICP-OES and AA, respectively. Analysis of the lower grade standard KC-1A shows better accuracy (<1% for AA) than standard CCU-1C (3.2% for AA). Analysis of gold by INAA however differs by 52% from the recommended value for CCU-1C. This difference is most probably due to the inhomogeneity of gold in the standard or in the sample selected there from, since INAA is a good technique for gold in relatively low concentrations. Results for silver analyzed by INAA are equally poor 52% for the higher grade sample, and 46% for the lower grade sample. Results for ICP-OES analysis of silver are also significantly out for both standards. This is likely due to solubility problems with the digestion prior to analysis, and the laboratory recommends assaying values greater than 100ppm silver for this reason.

The accuracy and relative precision for all elements were calculated based on the duplicates and standards provided by Activation Laboratories as well as the standards introduced by Nikos. The accuracy for copper ICP-OES analyses is 94.8% for the laboratory standards and

14. Recommendations

A program of line cutting, detailed geology, sampling and ground magnetics and gravity is recommended to follow up on the anomalous results of this program and to determine the cause of the airborne magnetic anomaly. It is expected that such a program would take approximately 6 weeks and cost approximately \$140,000. A budget is given in Table 10 below.

Table 10. Budget for recommended work program

Item	Units	Cost/Unit	# Units	Total Cost
Geologist	days	\$400	42	\$16,800
Assistant	days	\$250	42	\$10,500
Accommodation	weeks	\$700	6	\$4,200
Food	days	\$50	42	\$2,100
Truck Rental	weeks	\$700	6	\$4,200
Gas	weeks	\$350	6	\$2,100
Line Cutting	Line km	\$500	40	\$20,000
Ground Mag	Line km	\$110	40	\$4,400
Gravity	Line km	\$1,000	40	\$40,000
Assays	samples	\$35	200	\$7,000
Field Supplies				\$1,000
Contingency (10%)				\$11,860
SubTotal				\$130,460
GST				\$7,828
Total				\$138,288

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Certificate of Author

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I, Roger Moss, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of Moss Exploration Services, 326 Rusholme Rd., Toronto, ON. M6H 2Z5
2. I graduated with a Ph.D. degree in Geology from the University of Toronto in 2000. In addition, I have obtained a M.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of Toronto in 1995 and a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of the Witwatersrand in 1988.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Registration Number 0192), the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, and of the Society of Economic Geologists.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of six years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "Report of first phase drilling program, Coppercorp Property, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Ontario" and dated 14 August, 2006 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Coppercorp Property of Nikos Explorations Ltd. I last visited the Coppercorp Property on 26 April, 2005 for 6 days.
7. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the technical report. The nature of my prior involvement is managing the exploration programs for Amerigo Resources Ltd and Nikos Explorations Ltd.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am not independent of Nikos Explorations Ltd. applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, since I am an insider of the Company and hold securities of the Company.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication of the Technical Report by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated this fourteenth day of August, 2006.

Roger Moss, Ph.D., P.Geo.

APPENDIX 1.
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample ID	Easting NAD 27	Northing NAD 27	Rock type	Description
14396	672094	5211161	7a	clast supported, poorly sorted 1-20cm diameter clasts mostly vesicular basalt clasts with mod-str. epidote and moderate hematite. Epidote also in matrix in places. Possible chalcocite.
14397	672340	5211390	6a	fg gy-basalt with strong epidote - pervasive in places, hematite as staining and minor disseminations. Minor calcite.
14398	672503	5211200	6g	medium to coarse grained mafic rock - possibly diabase? strong pervasive red hematite occurs as stain and disseminated throughout rock.
14399	672626	5211205	6b,a	contact between massive maroon basalt and vesicular basalt with epidote and kfsp filled vesicles up to 1cm diameter, subrounded and up to 20% of rock. Silver-gy mineral possibly chalcocite occurs as disseminated grains & veinlets in 6b. Rock is mod-strongly magnetic.
14400	672858	5210606	6a/b	fg maroon basalt with rare vesicles, mod epidote blebs and mm-scale veinlets, minor hematite and silica, rare calcite, non-mag
21001	673254	5210601	6a	relatively unaltered fine grained grey basalt, minor hematite along joint planes - least altered sample
21002	673489	5210615	6b	gy-bn vesicular basalt, subrounded epidote +/- silica up to 2cm in diameter. Epidote also occurs as rims around black zeolites <1cm in diameter. Hematite in mm-scale veinlets.
21003	673695	5210593	6d?	gy-gn medium grained rock with 2-4mm quartz? phenocrysts fine grained hematite and pervasive epidote.
21004	673621	5209964	6b/a?	gy-gn basalt, epidote and bk zeolite (possibly veicle fill) epidote also pervasive in places. mod-str tremolite-actinolite as disseminated feathery-acicular grains and rare hematite.
21005	673639	5209878	6a	massive gn-gy basalt, non-magnetic with a ~ 1-2m wide vein breccia - dominantly hematite with silica and minor calcite and a red-orange mineral kfsp/zeolite.

21016	674020	5209550	6d	Plagioclase phric mafic volcanic ~ 2% plag crystals 2-10mm long sub-angular-sub-rounded. Rock also has minor qtz crystals ~ 2mm diameter and pk-red feldspar. Strongly magnetic
21017	674127	5209600	6c	Mottled gy-gn basalt with trace disseminated epidote, trace mal as stain on fracture planes. tr. bn and po? as disseminated grains ~ 2mm. Rock is moderately -strongly magnetic.
21018	674114	5209715	8c	Quartz-plagioclase porphyry with ~ 15% sub-angular-subrounded quartz phenocrysts 2-5mm in diameter. Possible Sericite in matrix. Plagioclase ~5% 2-5mm long.
21019	674368	5209814	felsic volcanic?	beige-pink vfg felsic rock with disseminated hem. and mod-str. yell-gn sericite, no visible quartz phenocrysts or flow-banding.
21020	673681	5209639	6a	0.5m channel chip sample through gy-gn basalt - relatively unaltered for 0.25m followed by str. pervasive epidote alteration over the other 0.25m. Possible specularite in places.
21021	673681	5209639	6a	0.6m channel chip sample through massive gy basalt with str hem and epidote & strong specularite. Spec occurs as veinlets & blebs throughout rock associated with both red hematite and epidote. Qtz blebs and veinlets are also present. Some spec. is magnetic suggesting presence of magnetite
21022	673681	5209639	6a	0.5m channel chip sample through well foliated altered basalt. Alteration varies from strong pervasive hematite over ~0.2m to strong pervasive epidote over the remaining 0.3m.
21023	673325	5209150	6b	Sample of basalt with amygdules of epidote, quartz and zeolite. Malachite staining occurs on cleavages and disseminated throughout basalt
21024	671970	5208874	6a	1.3m channel sample through epidotized fg maroon basalt-well foliated with malachite staining up to 10% over 0.1cm.
21026	672625	5210840	6a	coarse grained mafic basalt, zeolite blebs 1-5mm 15-20%, epidote vien 1-2mm, epidote blebs 1-3mm 10-15%
21027	673645	5210830	6a	fine grained mafic basalt, abundant epidote; blebs 1/2-4mm, viens 1/2-1mm, 40%. Hematite blebs 1/2-3mm 20%, zeolite blebs 1/2mm
21028	673900	5210825	6a	massive aphanetic basalt, <1/2mm epidote blebs

21029	673930	5211015	float, glacial	prolific epidote crystals and blebs, epidote viens 1-2mm, hematite blebs 1-2mm, hematite viens 1mm, spec. hem. 4mm, malachite
21030	673540	5210970	6a	coarse grained mafic basalt, brecciated viens of epidote 2mm-3cm, clasts are subangular to subrounded, hematite blebs 1mm-1cm
21031	6722905	5210186	6a	fine grained massive basalt, riddled with epidote viening 1-2mm, epidote blebs 2-3mm 25%, spec. hem., hematite viening 1mm-2cm, hematite blebs 2mm-2cm, weak mag.
21032	673770	5209400	6a,7d	Hematite-rich sample from fine grain massive basalt, epidote viens 1-5mm, epidote blebs 1-3cm, qtz found inside epidote blebs, zeolite crystals and blebs 1mm-1cm, calcite found in vein breccia with hematite, spec. hem. crystals and blebs 2-3mm, hematite viens 2-4mm, vien breccia runs ENE/WSW 2ft wide
21033	673770	5209400	6a,7d	Vein Breccia from basalt described in 21032
21034	673525	5209395	6a	NICE OUTCROP, fine grain massive basalt, spec. hem. LOTS, sheet of metal, viens of spec. hem 2-4mm, malachite found with calcite and spec hem, epidote blebs 2-4m, epidote viens 1-2m, zeolite blebs 2-3mm, hematite viening 1mm, hematite blebs 1-3mm, one showing of malchite under red ribbon
21035	673490	5208950	6a,7d	fine grain massive basalt, qtz blebs 3mm-2cm, spec hem blebs 1mm-5mm, epid blebs 2-3mm, epid viening 1-2mm, larger spec hem found in epid, vien breccia 4-5in wide; angular clasts of hematite found in calcite and spec hem, weakly magetic.
21036	673325	5209140	6a/7d	massive basalt with hematite, calcite and epidote veining. Vein breccia with malchite veining.
21038	674490	5207245	6a	Fine grained basalt with epidote and hematite blebs and mm-scale calcite vein
21039	674340	5209325	6a	coarse grained massive basalt, mm-cm scale epidote and calcite veining
21040	674525	5210240	6g	Coarse grained massive basalt with mm-scale epidote veining and pervasive hematite
21041	674040	5210235	6g	coarse grained massive basalt with cm-scale epidote veins and hematite blebs and disseminated specular hematite
21042	673970	5210200	vein breccia	clasts of fg basalt and hematite in an epidote-rich matrix with rare calcite veins

21043	673625	5209900	6a	Fine grained massive basalt with mm-cm scale quartz, epidote and hematite veining
21044	673670	5209700	6g	Coarse grained massive basalt with cm-scale quartz veining and mm-scale hematite and epidote veining.
21045	674050	5210900	6a	fine to medium grained basalt with epidote and hematite blebs close to contact with conglomerate
21046	674320	5210825	8b	Felsic intrusive, brecciated with sub-angular clasts of intrusive and hematite in a quartz feldspar phric felsic matrix and minor hematite-quartz veins
21047	674270	5211050	8a/b	Felsic rocks with rare banding, and small brecciated fragments quartz and feldspar phric
21048	673700	5210760	6a	Coarse grained massive basalt with hematite-epidote veining and minor quartz-calcite in veins. Malachite staining and possible rare disseminated chalcopyrite grains
21049	673525	5211260	6a	massive aphanitic basalt with epidote and hematite veins (2-4mm) and blebs. Mm-scale calcite veining and quartz vugs 2-3mm diameter.
21050	673940	5211200	6a	massive basalt with epidote blebs and vein breccia with mafic clasts
21051	673225	5211430	6a	massive basalt with hematite veins brecciated clasts
21052	672975	5211400	6a,g	massive basalt weakly magnetic, cm scale hematite veins, epidote blebs
21053	672090	5211640	6a	coarse grained massive basalt with epidote and hematite blebs and hematite veinlets.
21054	672260	5211660	6a	coarse massive basalt with cm-scale hematite veining, and mm-scale epidote veining
21055	672720	5211620	6a	fine grained massive basalt with hematite veining containing angular mafic clasts and epidote veins
21056	673010	5211660	6a	massive basalt mm scale hematite and epidote veins
21057	673100	5211765	6a	coarse grained basalt mm-scale hematite and epidote veins with minor calcite vugs
21058	672600	5211800	6a	Coarse grained basalt with hematite and epidote blebs and mm-scale hematite veining
21059	672460	5211820	8a	banded felsic volcanic? With red kfs and qtz
21060	672460	5211820	6a	Hematite veining 1-20cm in basalt
21061	672460	5211820		Calcite and specular hematite veins with quartz, epidote and hematite

21090	672509	5211741	nr	Prospecting Sample
21098	673988	5214528	nr	Prospecting Sample
21101	673733	5209368	nr	Prospecting Sample - E-W calcite/iron vein
21102	673402	5209125	nr	Propsecting Sample - On Road
21103	673370	5209223	nr	Prospecting Sample
21126	672660	5212830	6a	Fine grained massive basalt, weakly magnetic with mm-scale epidote veinlets, epidote and hematite blebs, and cm scale quartz vein
21127	672950	5212975	6a	Coarse grained massive basalt, with epidote and quartz blebs and mm-scale veining
21128	672635	5212780	6a	coarse grained massive basalt with hematite blebs and mm-scale hematite and epidote veining
21129	672600	5213030	6a	Coarse grained massive basalt with weak hematite alteration
21130	672660	5213020	6a	Coarse grained massive basalt with mm scale calcite and epidote veinlets and hematite blebs
21131	672760	5213080	6a	Coarse grained massive basalt, weakly magnetic, mm-scale epidote and hematite veining
21132	672324	5213240	6a	Coarse grained massive basalt with mm-scale hematite and epidote veining
21133	672280	5213320	6a	Coarse grained massive basalt with mm-scale hematite and epidote veinlets nad epidote and calcite blebs
21134	672380	5213420	6a	Fine grained massive basalt with epidote and hematite veinlets and blebs
21135	672330	5213575	6a	Fine grained massive basalt, mm-scale epidote veining
21136	672350	5213610	6a	Fine grained massive basalt black (magentite?), mm-scale epidote veining
21137	672470	5213625	6a	massive coarse grained basalt with hematite and epidote blebs
21138	672800	5213915	6a	Float at side of road. Fine grained massive basalt with chalcopyrite veining 1-2mm wide, mm-scale hematite, calcite and epidote veining.
21139	672500	5213815	6a	Coarse grained massive basalt with minor hematite
21140	672450	5213810	6a	Coarse grained massive basalt with mm-scale epidote veins and hematite staining
21141	672730	5213965	6a	Fine grained massive basaltwith epidote blebs

21142	672610	5213950	6a	Coarse grained massive basalt with hematite and epidote blebs
21143	672525	5214025	6a	fine grained massive basalt with epidote veining and hematite-calcite blebs
21144	672430	5214000	6a	Fine grained massive basalt with mm-scale epidote and hematite veining and vugs filled with epidote, hematite and calcite
21145	672155	5214000	6a	Fine grained massive basalt with cm-scale hematite veins
21146	672110	5214175	6a	coarse grained massive basalt with epidote blebs and disseminated specularite
21147	672120	5214125	6a	Fine grained amssive basalt with hematite blebs and calcite veining
21148	672435	5214235	6a	Coarse grained massive basalt with mm-scale hematite and epidote veining and hematite blebs
21149	672746	5214110	6a	massive fine grained basalt
21150	672690	5214130	6a	coarse grained massive basalt with episote blebs and veinlets
CC04-1			basalt bx	moderately magnetic basalt with brown siliceous clasts and moderate hematite in places. Minor copper mineralization.
CC04-2	673663 673678	5210346 5210322	6a	fine grained grey basalt with malachite staining in vein/fracture. Moderate hematite with minor epidote and quartz blebs.
CC04-3	673177	5209856	6a	grey-green non magnetic basalt with minor quartz, moderate epidote and 5% specular hematite as clots and disseminations.
CC04-4	673173	5209911	6a	fine grained grey-green silicified basalt with veinlets and blebs of specular hematite, red earthy hematite, and epidote filled vesicles. Malchite occurs as staining of the basalt and locally pervasive mineralization
CC04-5	670461	5210974	6a	Fe-stained grey basalt with trace to 1% malachite staining and a stockwork of mm-scale calcite veinlets
CC04-6			Standard	
CC04-7			Standard	

APPENDIX 2
ASSAY CERTIFICATES

Quality Analysis...



Innovative Technologies

Invoice No.: A04-2640
Work Order: A04-2640
Invoice Date: 08-OCT-04
Date Submitted: 10-SEP-04
Your Reference: COPPER CORP
Account Number: 4317

NIKOS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
326 RUSHOLME RD.
TORONTO, ON
M6H 2Z5
ATTN: ROGER MOSS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

1 ROCKS (PREP.REV5) were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical packages were requested. Please see our current fee schedule for elements and detection limits.

REPORT A04-2640 CODE 1H-INAA(INAAGEO.REV1)

REPORT A04-2640B CODE 1H-TOTAL DIGESTION ICP(TOTAL.REV2)

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

CERTIFIED BY :

A handwritten signature consisting of stylized initials and a surname.

DR E.HOFFMAN/GENERAL MANAGER

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.

1336 Sandhill Drive, Ancaster, Ontario Canada L9G 4V5 TELEPHONE +1.905.648.9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613

E-MAIL ancaster@actlabs.com

ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE <http://www.actlabs.com>

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Work Order No. A04-2640 Report No. A04-2640B

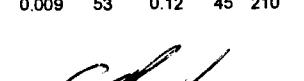
'Near Total' Digestion Analysis: Code 1H

SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Al %	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	K %	Mg %	P %	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Y ppm	S %
14396	-0.3	-0.3	13	1932	-1	314	9	267	6.07	-1	13	2.71	0.99	10.80	0.054	269	0.49	239	48	0.021
14397	-0.3	-0.3	7	1894	6	65	26	113	3.51	1	6	6.34	0.23	2.56	0.098	779	0.69	271	69	0.044
14398 (1)	0.5	-0.3	294	2458	-1	169	14	117	5.51	-1	8	7.36	0.64	7.02	0.037	253	0.44	292	48	0.035
14398 (2)	-0.3	-0.3	288	2335	-1	164	10	116	4.44	-1	7	7.10	0.59	6.49	0.035	232	0.40	287	41	0.030
14399	2.1	-0.3	3781	1125	-1	57	22	70	2.63	-1	3	5.19	0.65	0.94	0.094	239	0.61	265	70	0.119
14400	-0.3	-0.3	17	1980	-1	149	8	134	4.60	-1	6	4.43	0.87	6.86	0.036	253	0.38	261	41	0.021
21001	-0.3	-0.3	391	2316	-1	69	11	104	4.64	-1	8	5.46	0.75	5.93	0.069	328	0.57	344	61	0.040
21002	-0.3	-0.3	19	1445	2	157	9	120	7.16	1	5	5.26	0.05	5.64	0.036	389	0.41	239	90	0.026
21003	0.4	-0.3	260	1179	2	54	17	51	3.59	3	-2	6.22	2.35	1.04	0.038	178	0.29	72	107	0.026
21004	-0.3	-0.3	10	1569	-1	157	4	53	5.05	-1	6	7.70	0.05	5.14	0.046	411	0.48	341	53	0.035
21005	-0.3	-0.3	209	2123	2	82	13	117	4.03	4	4	1.74	1.12	4.25	0.036	64	0.36	93	37	0.017
21006	0.5	-0.3	57	318	13	32	5	35	2.77	2	-2	0.23	1.78	0.92	0.023	40	0.14	78	61	0.007
21007	0.6	-0.3	51	356	5	27	8	47	2.68	2	-2	0.29	1.67	1.08	0.019	36	0.15	46	65	0.008
21008	0.4	0.5	52	283	13	22	7	44	2.46	2	2	2.04	1.41	0.80	0.018	46	0.13	34	48	0.013
21009	-0.3	-0.3	142	720	1	89	29	76	2.80	2	3	4.50	0.53	2.48	0.071	138	0.32	78	25	0.023
21010	-0.3	0.4	9	337	8	7	7	28	3.67	7	-2	0.95	4.20	0.55	0.006	107	0.08	7	168	0.006
21011	0.9	-0.3	4503	1291	3	27	30	50	2.39	-1	4	5.20	0.04	2.27	0.043	269	0.34	200	44	0.170
21012 (1)	-0.3	-0.3	437	1648	2	35	12	129	4.09	2	5	4.40	0.04	4.58	0.115	225	0.94	392	104	0.050
21012 (2)	0.3	-0.3	445	1657	-1	37	12	132	4.46	2	5	4.53	0.05	4.65	0.118	228	0.95	402	112	0.049
21013	-0.3	-0.3	66	1161	-1	44	11	39	4.32	-1	4	6.77	0.10	2.48	0.039	380	0.39	335	51	0.030
21014	-0.3	-0.3	13	1745	1	68	11	102	6.33	-1	8	5.72	0.28	4.96	0.055	349	0.53	350	96	0.031
21015	-0.3	-0.3	30	1776	-1	186	14	115	4.36	1	6	7.30	0.30	3.79	0.034	472	0.43	110	42	0.035
21016	0.5	-0.3	338	1225	3	110	13	95	5.26	2	3	5.01	1.43	4.11	0.169	448	1.13	339	81	0.075
21017	0.6	-0.3	1006	1953	-1	194	14	85	4.76	-1	8	7.31	0.68	6.57	0.039	323	0.41	246	39	0.058
21018	-0.3	0.3	12	267	4	9	-3	32	3.59	4	-2	1.29	3.13	0.35	0.023	75	0.17	21	73	0.009
21019	-0.3	0.4	7	135	-1	4	9	13	2.99	4	-2	0.45	5.58	0.35	0.007	65	0.08	22	129	0.005
21026	-0.3	-0.3	10	1900	1	144	9	136	4.83	-1	6	5.24	0.17	6.79	0.042	227	0.42	262	50	0.026
21027	-0.3	-0.3	7	1204	-1	68	17	66	3.80	2	4	6.46	0.72	1.71	0.046	253	0.33	111	81	0.026
21028	0.4	-0.3	77	1783	-1	55	14	90	4.53	1	6	4.58	1.88	4.76	0.120	322	0.94	412	102	0.044
21030	-0.3	-0.3	10	1904	-1	201	14	184	5.72	2	6	6.36	0.14	5.72	0.057	313	0.51	271	82	0.032
21031	-0.3	-0.3	448	1873	-1	224	16	130	5.69	2	6	5.48	0.87	7.19	0.050	328	0.52	195	50	0.042
21032	0.5	-0.3	24	1920	-1	124	14	201	5.62	2	9	4.50	0.05	7.45	0.130	243	1.07	346	144	0.044
21033	0.4	-0.3	53	1208	-1	32	12	70	3.45	2	3	2.59	0.72	3.70	0.108	195	0.88	385	86	0.032
21034	0.4	-0.3	110	1661	3	35	16	63	3.25	1	4	7.15	0.05	1.93	0.119	255	0.53	136	86	0.039
21035	-0.3	-0.3	7	1198	2	9	17	88	2.76	2	-2	2.85	0.52	1.58	0.107	172	0.44	168	102	0.021
21036	-0.3	-0.3	1312	2059	-1	29	11	135	3.35	2	7	3.15	2.32	3.28	0.166	237	0.84	276	85	0.054
21037	0.8	-0.3	157	939	16	12	17	35	2.24	1	4	3.02	0.54	1.26	0.070	145	0.30	160	74	0.015
21038	-0.3	-0.3	17	1544	-1	184	7	90	5.33	-1	10	4.08	0.64	7.87	0.040	278	0.48	289	45	0.024
21039	-0.3	-0.3	21	1496	-1	197	5	59	5.36	-1	10	6.31	0.81	6.41	0.045	313	0.48	291	43	0.034
21040 (1)	0.5	-0.3	5	1411	-1	238	6	129	5.31	-1	9	5.27	2.69	8.02	0.045	334	0.46	241	45	0.028
21040 (2)	-0.3	-0.3	5	1370	-1	232	6	125	5.22	-1	8	5.11	2.62	7.76	0.046	331	0.44	235	45	0.029
21041	-0.3	-0.3	7	909	6	72	18	31	3.97	2	4	6.77	0.52	1.14	0.045	288	0.34	129	80	0.027
21042	0.3	-0.3	14	1162	2	106	18	71	3.73	2	4	6.17	0.19	2.40	0.047	246	0.39	149	77	0.029
21043	-0.3	-0.3	13	1967	-1	219	11	175	4.56	1	5	7.78	0.08	6.38	0.037	434	0.43	269	45	0.034
21044	-0.3	-0.3	30	1473	-1	125	12	59	4.67	-1	4	7.65	0.02	3.10	0.025	592	0.25	202	34	0.030
21045	0.8	-0.3	5	1438	-1	282	25	137	5.53	-1	7	3.44	1.80	7.41	0.061	288	0.51	217	34	0.027
21046	0.7	0.4	8	579	3	4	8	36	3.74	3	-2	1.57	3.90	0.56	0.009	53	0.12	45	210	0.007

Clients are advised to obtain assays for Ag>100 ppm and Pb>5000 ppm due to potential solubility problems.
 Values for Cu, Ni, Zn, Mo greater than 1% should be assayed if accuracy better than +/-10-15% is required.

Values above 1% are for informational purposes only and should not be relied upon for promotional or ore reserve calculations. Assays are recommended for this purpose.

Sulphur will precipitate in samples containing massive sulphides.


 C. Douglas Read, B. Sc.
 Laboratory Manager, Activation Laboratories Ltd.

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Work Order No. A04-2640 Report No. A04-2640B

'Near Total' Digestion Analysis: Code 1H

SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Al %	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	K %	Mg %	P %	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Y ppm	S %
21047	1.0	-0.3	4	102	11	4	10	14	3.11	3	-2	0.28	6.09	0.15	0.010	62	0.13	29	204	0.007
21048	-0.3	-0.3	231	1726	-1	179	14	105	5.11	-1	5	5.24	1.54	6.74	0.044	325	0.43	231	56	0.033
21020	0.4	-0.3	82	2009	1	195	15	98	4.38	2	3	9.48	0.06	3.80	0.040	592	0.39	197	45	0.037
21021	1.4	-0.3	419	1526	5	147	14	78	4.67	3	9	6.81	0.20	2.82	0.028	370	0.30	123	51	0.027
21022	-0.3	-0.3	355	1633	2	144	14	123	5.76	2	4	6.81	0.88	3.47	0.037	437	0.38	178	63	0.032
21023	1.6	-0.3	1209	1650	-1	24	19	90	3.64	1	6	4.61	0.04	3.22	0.166	318	0.84	274	127	0.047
21024	1.0	-0.3	1210	622	2	13	22	134	3.81	8	-2	1.33	3.87	0.69	0.020	43	0.18	53	255	0.020
21032Pulp Duplicates (1)	0.5	-0.3	24	1809	-1	118	14	184	5.11	2	9	4.19	0.05	6.58	0.117	227	0.93	306	120	0.037
21032Pulp Duplicates (2)	0.4	-0.3	23	1897	-1	129	17	199	3.69	2	8	4.51	0.02	6.23	0.115	232	0.93	338	75	0.037
21024Pulp Duplicates	1.6	-0.3	1296	625	3	13	22	142	2.26	8	-2	1.19	3.82	0.63	0.018	32	0.18	56	212	0.017
21023Preparation duplicate	1.6	-0.3	1052	1523	-1	23	20	89	3.01	1	4	4.22	0.04	2.83	0.152	290	0.71	248	100	0.040
SDC-1 cert	0.041	(.08	30	883	1.25	38	25	103	8.338	3.0	0.26	1.001	2.722	1.019	0.069	183	0.606	102	40	0.065
SDC-1	-0.3	-0.3	36	926	-1	38	29	102	2.46	3	-2	0.56	3.14	1.16	0.067	173	0.52	101	52	0.076
DNC-1 cert	0.027	(.182	96	1154	.7	247	6.3	66	9.687	1	(.02	8.055	0.19	6.06	0.037	145	0.287	148	18	(0.039
DNC-1	-0.3	-0.3	105	1212	-1	280	17	59	5.20	-1	6	6.43	0.16	7.01	0.028	186	0.22	143	30	0.077
SCO-1 cert	0.134	0.14	28.7	410	1.37	27	31	103	7.24	1.84	0.37	1.87	2.30	1.64	0.090	174	0.38	131	26	0.063
SCO-1	-0.3	-0.3	33	421	1	29	35	103	3.20	2	-2	1.61	2.57	1.93	0.096	185	0.30	138	34	0.080
GXR-6 cert	1.3	(1	66	1008	2.4	27	101	118	17.68	1.4	(.29	0.179	1.87	0.61	0.035	35	0.498	186	14	0.016
GXR-6	0.4	-0.3	75	788	2	25	104	127	2.54	1	-2	0.05	1.96	0.35	0.059	20	0.42	197	8	0.018
GXR-2 cert	17	4.1	76	1008	(2.1	21	690	530	16.46	1.7	(.69	0.929	1.37	0.85	0.105	160	0.3	52	17	0.031
GXR-2	16.8	3.7	80	643	1	18	657	497	2.71	2	-2	0.29	1.37	0.71	0.059	117	0.23	51	11	0.019
GXR-1 cert	31	3.3	1110	853	18	41	730	760	3.52	1.22	1380	0.958	0.05	0.22	0.065	275	0.036	80	32	0.257
GXR-1	31.5	0.3	1170	949	16	36	756	725	0.87	1	1381	0.76	0.03	0.13	0.059	300	0.02	74	20	0.260
GXR-4 cert	4	(.86	6520	155	310	42	52	73	7.20	1.9	19	1.01	4.01	1.66	0.120	221	0.29	87	14	1.770
GXR-4	3.0	0.3	6149	157	310	39	50	66	1.89	2	19	0.57	3.76	1.57	0.134	209	0.20	79	13	1.761

Note: Certificate data underlined are recommended values; other values are proposed except those preceded by a "(" which are information values.

Barite, gahnite, chromite, cassiterite, zircon, sphene, magnetite, and sulphates may not be totally dissolved.

Aluminium and Yttrium may only be partially extracted.

Sulphur associated with barite will not be extracted. Rutile, ilmenite and monazite may not be fully extracted.

Quality Analysis...



Innovative Technologies

Invoice No.: A04-3004
Work Order: A04-3004
Invoice Date: 29-NOV-04
Date Submitted: 04-OCT-04
Your Reference: COPPER CORP
Account Number: 4317

NIKOS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
326 RUSHOLME RD.
TORONTO, ON
M6H 2Z5
ATTN: ROGER MOSS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

5 RX2(PREP.REV5) were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical packages were requested. Please see our current fee schedule for elements and detection limits.

REPORT A04-3004 CODE 1H-INAA(INAAGEO.REV1)

REPORT A04-3004B CODE 1H-TOTAL DIGESTION ICP(TOTAL.REV2)

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CERTIFIED BY :

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. Hoffman".

DR E.HOFFMAN/GENERAL MANAGER

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.

1336 Sandhill Drive, Ancaster, Ontario Canada L9G 4V5 TELEPHONE +1.905.648.9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Work Order No. A04-3004 Report No. A04-3004B

'Near Total' Digestion Analysis: Code 1H

SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Al %	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	K %	Mg %	P %	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Y ppm	S %
21049 (1)	-0.3	1.3	2	1954	-1	83	6	173	4.91	-1	-2	6.84	0.23	5.53	0.037	173	0.38	261	22	0.017
21049 (2)	-0.3	1.3	3	1991	-1	85	5	175	5.24	-1	-2	6.98	0.24	5.65	0.037	177	0.39	267	24	0.017
21050	-0.3	1.2	57	1463	-1	157	-3	126	5.00	-1	-2	5.29	0.04	4.40	0.049	229	0.40	156	26	0.014
21051	-0.3	1.2	86	1516	-1	163	4	100	5.04	-1	-2	6.01	0.86	5.10	0.040	239	0.49	255	23	0.012
21052	-0.3	1.3	71	1458	-1	159	6	164	6.32	1	-2	5.18	0.57	6.04	0.043	167	0.47	259	32	0.011
21053	-0.3	1.4	225	1821	-1	146	7	168	6.89	-1	-2	6.72	0.86	5.06	0.048	194	0.49	252	35	0.017
21054	-0.3	1.1	6	1940	2	125	13	175	5.15	-1	-2	7.71	0.05	4.48	0.040	359	0.43	238	26	0.013
21055	-0.3	1.2	26	1142	-1	27	6	154	4.15	-1	-2	2.07	0.11	3.77	0.084	103	0.71	223	40	-0.001
21056	-0.3	1.3	61	1810	2	86	5	148	5.69	1	-2	4.98	1.17	4.05	0.089	263	0.69	290	36	0.042
21057	-0.3	1.5	9	1564	-1	194	-3	68	6.40	-1	-2	7.91	0.30	5.63	0.040	162	0.46	247	25	0.020
21058	-0.3	1.1	12	1723	2	131	6	197	5.98	-1	-2	5.17	0.72	5.91	0.038	197	0.42	232	28	0.012
21059	-0.3	0.4	64	352	3	10	-3	23	4.05	2	-2	1.57	3.17	0.21	0.004	12	0.06	7	31	0.003
21060	-0.3	0.4	6	817	2	33	18	94	2.85	-1	-2	1.23	1.61	1.50	0.044	97	0.29	72	25	0.006
21061	-0.3	1.7	14	2472	-1	37	17	342	3.90	1	-2	1.15	0.15	6.39	0.076	48	0.65	412	32	0.013
21062	-0.3	1.2	39	2037	-1	17	12	232	4.48	2	-2	3.67	3.47	2.42	0.231	202	0.87	227	65	0.012
21063 (1)	-0.3	1.2	2	1524	-1	17	9	132	3.83	1	-2	5.29	1.06	2.16	0.195	359	0.82	210	52	0.009
21063 (2)	-0.3	1.2	4	1615	-1	18	11	138	4.42	1	-2	5.03	1.14	2.33	0.205	379	0.82	215	60	0.010
21064	-0.3	1.2	176	2219	-1	20	9	217	5.01	2	-2	3.68	2.48	2.75	0.137	154	1.22	493	77	0.017
21065	-0.3	1.8	56	1738	-1	166	5	115	6.44	-1	-2	6.98	0.50	5.84	0.045	194	0.50	259	28	0.013
21066	-0.3	1.1	3	1041	2	85	11	95	5.08	1	-2	5.17	2.36	2.78	0.055	158	0.45	171	47	0.007
21067	-0.3	1.2	11	760	2	70	16	56	4.18	2	-2	5.19	1.53	2.21	0.029	245	0.32	127	42	0.006
21068	-0.3	1.3	34	2383	1	134	11	248	6.19	-1	-2	5.73	1.75	6.22	0.044	153	0.47	261	33	0.013
21069	-0.3	1.4	84	2141	-1	134	9	224	5.89	-1	-2	5.23	0.97	5.68	0.045	203	0.48	245	29	0.010
21070	-0.3	1.1	222	1467	-1	46	50	121	3.85	2	-2	4.95	0.07	3.23	0.102	175	0.88	304	51	0.010
21071	-0.3	0.9	53	1541	2	39	7	98	4.12	2	-2	4.30	2.80	2.38	0.251	283	1.02	308	37	0.011
21072	-0.3	1.1	5	981	2	58	9	45	3.36	1	-2	6.98	0.80	1.08	0.037	154	0.34	101	37	0.010
21073	-0.3	0.9	14	1353	-1	29	11	145	3.39	-1	-2	5.54	0.25	1.76	0.073	350	0.67	156	35	0.009
21074	-0.3	1.5	83	1803	-1	83	5	98	5.84	-1	-2	7.90	0.58	5.63	0.031	178	0.38	280	27	0.014
21075	-0.3	1.0	70	1742	-1	78	9	109	5.82	-1	-2	6.30	0.38	5.40	0.037	223	0.40	269	30	0.014
21076	1.2	0.7	92	1178	2	20	6	108	3.69	2	-2	2.99	2.21	0.74	0.040	63	0.30	85	26	0.005
21077	1.4	1.2	3	4212	-1	-1	5	-1	0.08	-1	-2	32.00	0.01	2.76	0.005	60	-0.01	2	22	0.057
21078	-0.3	1.3	-1	1872	-1	161	8	148	6.15	-1	-2	6.67	1.24	5.29	0.039	263	0.43	267	30	0.011
21079	-0.3	1.4	67	1758	-1	144	4	129	7.03	-1	-2	6.00	1.03	5.23	0.046	281	0.52	268	33	0.012
21080	-0.3	1.6	218	1718	-1	99	11	71	5.15	-1	-2	9.14	0.32	3.67	0.032	371	0.27	264	18	0.016
21081	-0.3	1.6	10	1632	-1	107	15	112	5.86	-1	-2	7.26	1.05	5.22	0.043	332	0.44	282	30	0.011
21083	0.7	2.7	39	1041	-1	15	31	13	0.89	1	-2	25.17	0.60	0.15	0.025	44	0.12	149	33	0.033
21084	14.4	1.0	35085	949	4	119	6	184	2.86	-1	-2	0.96	1.50	1.57	0.073	42	0.75	215	7	2.548
21085 (1)	-0.3	1.4	175	1549	2	139	5	201	5.69	1	-2	4.66	0.04	4.18	0.093	173	0.95	262	42	0.017
21085 (2)	-0.3	1.5	122	1521	-1	136	8	195	5.60	1	-2	4.59	0.03	4.10	0.093	170	0.97	259	42	0.014
21086	-0.3	1.5	41	1822	-1	141	5	110	6.59	-1	-2	5.31	0.68	5.51	0.031	287	0.46	112	40	0.015
21087	-0.3	1.3	63	1673	-1	78	3	88	5.34	-1	-2	7.57	0.68	4.95	0.034	160	0.37	250	27	0.014
21088	2.9	0.8	2445	2625	4	68	13	117	1.89	-1	-2	5.97	0.04	1.75	0.014	115	0.13	69	12	0.041
21089	-0.3	1.2	21	1499	5	12	46	194	4.43	1	-2	5.73	0.25	2.87	0.206	227	0.82	206	59	0.009
21090	-0.3	1.1	57	2079	-1	82	7	264	4.42	-1	-2	5.51	0.06	5.07	0.047	225	0.41	193	30	0.015
21091	-0.3	1.5	43	1314	-1	165	8	112	5.92	-1	-2	6.15	0.45	5.31	0.041	213	0.48	254	27	0.011
21092	-0.3	1.1	7	1590	1	170	8	316	5.77	-1	-2	3.12	2.56	5.63	0.025	262	0.42	188	20	0.007
21093	-0.3	1.2	4	1051	9	35	8	32	3.24	-1	-2	8.65	0.03	0.50	0.033	809	0.30	239	21	0.012

Clients are advised to obtain assays for Ag>100 ppm and Pb>5000 ppm due to potential solubility problems.
 Values for Cu, Ni, Zn, Mo greater than 1% should be assayed if accuracy better than +/-10-15% is required.
 Values above 1% are for informational purposes only and should not be relied upon for promotional or ore reserve calculations. Assays are recommended for this purpose.
 Sulphur will precipitate in samples containing massive sulphides.

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Work Order No. A04-3004 Report No. A04-3004B

'Near Total' Digestion Analysis: Code 1H

SAMPLE	Ag ppm	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Al %	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	K %	Mg %	P %	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Y ppm	S %
21109Pulp Duplicates	-0.3	0.9	632	2028	1	67	16	180	4.01	1	-2	4.86	1.11	3.36	0.090	194	0.98	284	29	0.019
21146Pulp Duplicates	-0.3	1.1	99	1621	-1	161	-3	88	5.36	-1	-2	6.99	0.31	5.12	0.035	178	0.43	238	23	0.011
21150Pulp Duplicates	-0.3	1.4	43	1443	-1	183	3	88	8.94	-1	-2	5.35	1.47	5.49	0.036	394	0.44	222	31	0.012
21099Preparation duplicate	0.4	0.8	1351	897	7	191	5	78	2.96	1	-2	5.31	1.39	0.61	0.052	79	0.64	188	18	0.028
21126 (1)	-0.3	1.0	30	1583	2	149	-3	93	5.72	-1	-2	6.96	0.55	4.61	0.037	211	0.41	221	23	0.012
21126 (2)	-0.3	1.0	34	1640	-1	151	-3	88	6.07	-1	-2	7.21	0.57	4.83	0.038	218	0.43	226	24	0.013
SDC-1 cert	<u>0.041</u>	<u>.08</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>883</u>	<u>.25</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>8.338</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>0.26</u>	<u>1.001</u>	<u>2.722</u>	<u>1.019</u>	<u>0.069</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>0.606</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>0.065</u>
SDC-1	-0.3	0.6	29	934	1	34	19	100	3.73	3	-2	0.92	2.83	0.96	0.068	174	0.56	99	32	0.053
DNC-1 cert	<u>.027</u>	<u>(.182</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>1154</u>	<u>.7</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>9.687</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(.02</u>	<u>8.055</u>	<u>0.19</u>	<u>6.06</u>	<u>0.037</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>0.287</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>(0.039</u>
DNC-1	-0.3	1.3	93	1172	2	263	7	62	6.55	-1	-2	7.55	0.19	6.20	0.032	153	0.27	147	22	0.060
SCO-1 cert	<u>0.134</u>	<u>0.14</u>	<u>28.7</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>1.37</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>7.24</u>	<u>1.84</u>	<u>0.37</u>	<u>1.87</u>	<u>2.30</u>	<u>1.64</u>	<u>0.090</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>0.38</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>0.063</u>
SCO-1	-0.3	1.0	28	428	3	29	28	104	4.35	2	-2	1.99	2.47	1.67	0.100	176	0.34	139	24	0.065
GXR-6 cert	1.3	(1	66	1008	2.4	27	101	118	17.68	1.4	(.29	0.179	1.87	0.61	0.035	35	0.498	186	14	0.016
GXR-6	-0.3	1.0	69	1034	2	26	101	129	5.57	1	-2	0.14	1.94	0.45	0.073	33	0.48	196	8	0.013
GXR-2 cert	17	4.1	76	1008	(2.1	21	690	530	16.46	1.7	(.69	0.929	1.37	0.85	0.105	160	0.3	52	17	0.031
GXR-2	17.7	4.0	78	730	3	20	688	535	4.72	2	-2	0.60	1.44	0.78	0.073	133	0.27	53	13	0.018
GXR-1 cert	31	3.3	1110	853	18	41	730	760	3.52	1.22	1380	0.958	0.05	0.22	0.065	275	0.036	80	32	0.257
GXR-1	30.0	3.3	1148	927	15	39	749	742	1.94	-1	1370	0.95	0.04	0.18	0.066	302	0.03	85	31	0.234
GXR-4 cert	4	(.86	6520	155	310	42	52	73	7.20	1.9	19	1.01	4.01	1.66	0.120	221	0.29	87	14	1.770
GXR-4	2.9	0.9	6358	160	311	42	38	75	3.98	2	18	1.02	4.19	1.67	0.150	230	0.27	88	15	1.616

Note: Certificate data underlined are recommended values; other values are proposed except those preceded by a "(" which are information values.

Barite, gahnite, chromite, cassiterite, zircon, sphene, magnetite, and sulphates may not be totally dissolved.

Aluminium and Yttrium may only be partially extracted.

Sulphur associated with barite will not be extracted. Rutile, ilmenite and monazite may not be fully extracted.

Quality Analysis...



Innovative Technologies

Invoice No.: A04-3004B
Work Order: A04-3004
Invoice Date: 20-DEC-04
Date Submitted: 10-DEC-04
Your Reference: COPPER CORP
Account Number: 4317

NIKOS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
326 RUSHOLME RD.
TORONTO, ON
M6H 2Z5
ATTN: ROGER MOSS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

PULPS were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical packages were requested. Please see our current fee schedule for elements and detection limits.

REPORT A04-3004C CU, PB, ZN ASSAYS

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CERTIFIED BY :



DR E. HOFFMAN/GENERAL MANAGER

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.

1336 Sandhill Drive, Ancaster, Ontario Canada L9G 4V5 TELEPHONE +1.905.648.9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Work Order No. A04-3004 Report No. A04-3004C

Assay Analysis: Code 8

SAMPLE	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
21097	0.707		
21104	2.659		
21105	1.831	1.214	2.216
21138	1.948		
CC04-6	26.45	0.335	4.189
CC04-7	0.624	2.162	35.25
METHOD REAGENT BLANK	-0.001	-0.002	-0.001
METHOD REAGENT BLANK	-0.001	0.002	0.000
CZn-3 CERT	0.69	0.11	50.9
CZn-3	0.688	0.104	50.5
KC-1a CERT	0.629	2.240	34.7
KC-1a	0.642	2.243	34.9
MP-1a CERT	1.41	4.33	19.02
MP-1a	1.426	4.271	19.08
CCu-1c CERT	25.62	(0.34	3.99
CCu-1c	25.73	0.344	4.128
Su-1a CERT	0.97	0.01	
Su-1a	0.954	0.006	0.020

* Requires dilution for linear range.

"*" indicates provisional values



C. Douglas Read, B. Sc.
Laboratory Manager, Activation Laboratories Ltd.